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THE

# BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

VOL. XXIV.

JULY, 1844.

NO. 7.

## Baptist General Convention for Foreign Missions.

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The Missionary Rooms are in Joy's Building, 81 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

## PUBLICATIONS.

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## THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The next Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers will be held in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I. The Rev. George B. Ide, of Philadelphia, is appointed to preach the annual sermon, and, in case of his failure, the Rev. George W. Eaton, of Hamilton, N. Y.



MINUTES  
OF THE  
ELEVENTH TRIENNIAL MEETING.

---

*Philadelphia, April 24, 1844.*

Preliminary to the opening of the Convention, a large number of brethren from different parts of the country met for devotional exercises. The President of the last Convention, Rev. Wm. B. Johnson, D. D., of South Carolina, read the 4th chapter of Ephesians ; and Rev. Messrs. H. G. Jones, of Pennsylvania, R. H. Neale, of Massachusetts, Richard Furman, of South Carolina, Elisha Tucker, of New York, J. Healey, of Maryland, and G. F. H. Crockett, of Mississippi, successively engaged in prayer.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the President read a hymn, and called on the pastor of the 1st Baptist church, in whose house of worship the Convention were assembled, Rev. G. B. Ide, to offer the opening prayer.

*Voted*, That before proceeding to elect a President and Secretaries, a Committee of Elections be appointed, and, on their report, the ascertained delegates proceed to ballot for said officers.

*Voted*, That the Chair appoint said Committee. Messrs. H. Lincoln, J. Smitzer, M. J. Rhees, J. Ludlow, and R. Furman, were appointed.

The Rev. Dr. Pattison, Home Secretary, then commenced the reading of the Annual Report of the Acting Board. After recapitulating the deaths of those missionaries and members of the Board who have departed this life since the last triennial meeting, it was suggested, by the Rev. Dr. Sharp, that prayer be offered that God may sanctify to the Convention and its objects these bereavements of divine Providence. Dr. Sharp was requested to lead the Convention in this solemn act of acknowledgment and supplication.

The Home Secretary then recommenced and concluded the reading of the Report, so far as his department was concerned.

The Foreign Secretary, Rev. S. Peck, then read an abstract of the Report in his department.

The Report was received, and ordered to be printed under the direction of the Acting Board.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an obituary notice of the deceased missionaries, and members, and officers of the Board, announced in the Report. Rev. Messrs. S. Chapin, R. W. Cushman, I. S. Tinsley, A. Woods, and S. F. Smith, were appointed the Committee.

A Committee on religious services during the sitting of the Convention, was appointed, consisting of Rev. Messrs. G. B. Ide, J. L. Burrows, and A. D. Gillette.

On motion by Rev. Dr. Pattison, seconded and sustained by Rev. Dr. Cone,—

Whereas several churches under the care of this Convention in foreign lands are suffering persecution,

*Resolved*, That the Convention sympathize with them, and will bear their condition on their hearts in their intercessions at the throne of grace.

Prayer for these churches was then offered, by Rev. A. Bennett.

*Resolved*, That the Secretaries of the Board prepare printed slips, containing an abstract of the Annual Report this morning read, to be distributed among the members of the Convention.

Communications from corresponding bodies not auxiliary to this Convention, having been called for,

The Rev. Isaac McCoy, on behalf of the American Indian Mission Association, presented written documents, some of which were read.

*Resolved*, That said documents be referred to the Committee to be raised on Indian Missions.

The Rev. Samuel Robinson, from the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was introduced to the Convention, and recapitulated the steps by which the Baptist churches in those Provinces were led to engage in Foreign Missions.

*Resolved*, That the Convention receive most cordially the delegation from these Provinces, and that the proposed coöperation in Foreign Missions be referred to a Committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. S. Peck, A. Maclay, D. Benedict, B. M. Sanders, and H. O. Wyer.

*Resolved*, That Rev. O. Eastman, Secretary of the American Tract Society, be permitted to present the claims of the American Tract Society on Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

*Resolved*, That ministering brethren, not members, be invited to participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

*Resolved*, That ministers of any evangelical denomination be invited to seats on this floor.

*Voted*, That when the Convention adjourns, it be to 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Adjourned with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cone, of New York.

In the evening at 7½ o'clock, the annual sermon was preached before the Convention, by Rev. Dr. Lynd, of Ohio, from 1 Cor. i. 21. Prayers by Rev. Messrs. R. H. Neale, of Massachusetts, and D. Dodge, of Pennsylvania.

*Thursday, 10 o'clock, A. M.*

The session of the Convention was opened with devotional exercises. Prayer by Rev. S. Robinson, of St. John, New Brunswick.

*Resolved*, That all Committees of this Convention be appointed by the Chair.

*Resolved*, That during the present week the Convention meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 o'clock, P. M., and adjourn at the hours of 1 and 6 P. M.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to recommend the place of holding the next triennial meeting of the Convention, and to nominate individuals to deliver the introductory discourse. Committee, Rev. Messrs. S. W. Lynd, H. Jackson, L. Howard, A. V. Thornton, and E. Kingsford.

*Resolved*, That the Secretaries of the Board prepare a list of the members of the last Board for distribution among the members of the Convention.

The Constitution and By-laws of the Convention were read.

*Resolved*, That 1000 copies of the Charter, By-laws, and Rules of Order, be printed under the direction of the Secretaries of the Board, for the use of the Convention.\*

*Resolved*, That the election of officers of the Convention be determined by a majority of the votes cast.

The Committee of Elections reported in part.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Sharp, of Massachusetts.

*Thursday Afternoon, 3 o'clock.*

Convention met. Prayer by Rev. B. Stow, of Massachusetts.

The report of the Committee of Elections was approved, and the Committee continued, with instructions to complete the list of delegates.

Convention proceeded to the election of officers.

The following brethren, Jas. C. Crane, J. Dowling, H. S. Washburn, A. Wilson, Thos. S. Malcom, Gibbon Williams, John M. Peck, and I. S. Wilson, were appointed tellers.

The President of the last triennial meeting, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, then rose and said,—

#### MEMBERS OF CONVENTION,—

As you are now to proceed to the election of a President, I request that I may not be considered among the number of those from whom the selection is to be made. I was afflicted during the last fall with long-continued indisposition, and suffered a relapse not long before I left home for this meeting. I find from the experiment of presiding in your body yesterday and to-day, that my strength is not equal to the arduous duties of the session. I, therefore, most sincerely request, that I may not be considered among the number of those out of whom your presiding officer is to be chosen.

But I have another reason for declining a re-election to the Presidency of this Convention. Of the thirty-two that originally organized this body, I had the honor to be one. During its existence, now near thirty years, its President has been, for twenty-one years, taken from the South, and for nine from the Middle States. In this period of time, the denomination has spread forth on all sides to a great extent, and its delegates, at this meeting, number several hundreds. The office of President over such a body, though arduous, is honorable. In the language of an eminent statesman, now no more on earth, in reference to another occasion, not of very dissimilar character, I would say of the office of President of this Convention, "It is neither to be sought nor refused." It appears to me proper, therefore, that as the South has enjoyed the honor of giving to you a President for twenty-one years of the thirty years of its existence, this honor should be now conferred on some other section of the Union. I do, therefore, most sincerely request, that I may not be considered in the number of those for whom your votes will be given, as President of the Convention.



The Rev. Dr. Babcock also stated, that, having served the Convention for the last six years as their Secretary, he desired to decline a reelection.

The following were elected officers of the Convention :—

REV. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., *President*.

“ JAMES B. TAYLOR, *Secretary*.

“ ROLLIN H. NEALE, *Assistant Secretary*.

A communication was received from the Board of Trustees of Columbian College, giving cheering information concerning its condition and prospects, and requesting the Convention to furnish a list of fifty names from which a Board may be selected.\* Whereupon

*Resolved*, That their request be complied with, and that a Committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. J. S. Bacon, A. Sherwood, and J. O. Choules, be appointed to report a list of names.

The Rev. O. Eastman, Financial Secretary of the American Tract Society, in accordance with the resolution of yesterday, addressed the Convention on behalf of that association ; whereupon

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the American Tract Society for the generous assistance it has rendered heretofore to our missionaries in the publication of religious books and tracts, and especially for the donation of \$3000 made during the past year.

*Resolved*, That the catholic principles upon which the Society is based, and its active and uniformly consistent efforts to propagate the gospel throughout the world, entitle it to the enlarged charities and fervent prayers of our churches generally ; and that it be recommended to our brethren to coöperate with its friends in promoting its usefulness, so far as shall be consonant with their relations to other important objects.

The Committee appointed at the last Convention to consider the expediency of changing the time of holding its triennial meetings, reported, that they were unable to agree on any change. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

The Committee to recommend the place of holding the next triennial meeting, and individuals to preach the sermon, reported as follows :—

The Committee appointed on the place of holding the next meeting of the Convention, and individuals to preach the discourse, recommend, That Cincinnati be the place for holding the next meeting of the Convention, in such building as the brethren there may determine ; and that Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., of Newton, Mass., preach the sermon, and Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., of New York, be his alternate.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. W. LYND, *Chairman*.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The following Committees were ordered :—

Committee on Agencies.



Committee on Finance.  
Committee on Publications.  
Committee on Indian Missions.  
Committee on European Missions.  
Committee on African Missions.  
Committee on Asiatic Missions.  
Committee on Reinforcement of Missions.  
Committee on Life Memberships.  
Committee on Constitution, By-laws, and Rules of Order.  
Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Johnson, of South Carolina.

At 7½ o'clock, P. M., a public meeting on behalf of Foreign Missions, with addresses and devotional services, was held by the Convention. Addresses by Rev. Messrs. E. Kincaid, of Burmah, R. Fuller, of South Carolina, and J. Belcher, of New York.

*Friday Morning.*

The Convention was opened by reading the 3d chapter of Colossians, and prayer by Rev. E. B. Smith, of New Hampshire.

The minutes of yesterday were read and corrected.

The President announced the following brethren to fill the Committees ordered on yesterday.

Committee on Agencies,—Rev. Messrs. Ryland of Va., Hodges of N. Y., Hayden of Vt., Dickenson of N. J., and Woods of R. I.

Committee on Finance,—Messrs. Colgate of N. Y., Davis of Mass., Linnard of Penn., Colby of Mass., and Rev. J. N. Granger of R. I.

Committee on Publications,—Rev. Messrs. Hackett of Mass., Gillette of Penn., Gammell of R. I., Bright of N. Y., and Willard of Ky.

Committee on European Missions,—Rev. Messrs. W. B. Johnson of S. C., Williams of N. Y., Hill of Md., Sommers of N. Y., and Dunbar of Mass.

Committee on African Missions,—Rev. Messrs. Ide of Penn., Cummings of N. H., Cressy of Ohio, and Messrs. Duncan of Mass., and Crane of Md.

Committee on Asiatic Missions,—Rev. Messrs. Jeter of Va., Kennard of Penn., Parker of Mass., Devan of N. Y., and Everts of N. Y.

Committee on Reinforcement of Missions,—Rev. Messrs. Welch of N. Y., Taylor of Va., Sherwood of Ill., J. Peck of N. Y., and Parker of Con.

Committee on Life Memberships,—Rev. Messrs. E. Tucker of N. Y., Swaim of Mass., Church of N. Y., Battle of N. C., and Rhees of Del.

Committee on Constitution, By-laws, and Rules of Order,—Rev. Messrs. Webb of Penn., Fuller of S. C., Maginnis of N. Y., E. B. Smith of N. H., Stow of Mass., Gillpatrick of Me., Bennett of N. Y., and Dagg of Ga.

The following resolution was adopted with great unanimity.

Whereas there exists, in various sections of the country, an impression that our present organization involves the fellowship of the

institution of domestic slavery, or of certain associations which are designed to oppose that institution,—

Therefore *Resolved*, That, in coöperating together as members of this Convention in the work of Foreign Missions, we disclaim all sanction, either express or implied, whether of slavery or of anti-slavery ; but, as individuals, we are perfectly free both to express and to promote, elsewhere, our own views on these subjects in a Christian manner and spirit.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. R. Ryland, and laid upon the table.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Foreign Missions consist of one President, two Vice Presidents, two Corresponding Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and other Managers, all of whom shall reside in the city of Boston and its vicinity.

*Resolved*, That a Committee on the Expenditures of the Board be appointed, consisting of Rev. Messrs. J. C. Furman of S. C., Hume of Va., Howard of N. Y., and Messrs. I. Davis and Bacheller of Mass., and Beebee of N. Y.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. R. Ryland, of Virginia.

*Afternoon session.*

Prayer by Rev. E. Ball, of Virginia.

The Treasurer of the Convention read an abstract of his Annual Report.

*Voted*, That it be accepted, and referred to the Committee on the Expenditures of the Board.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be cordially presented to the Rev. Wm. B. Johnson, D. D., for the able, impartial, and conciliatory manner in which he has performed the arduous and responsible duties of President of the Convention. And that, as he declines to be considered a candidate for reëlection to the office, we tender to him the assurance of our unfeigned respect and affection.

The resolution in regard to the Board of Managers, which was laid on the table this morning, was called up, and, after discussion, was referred to the Committee on the Constitution, By-laws, and Rules of Order.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of the establishment of the Karen Theological Seminary at Maulmain. The Committee consists of Rev. Messrs. Colver and Peck of Mass., Kincaid of Burmah, Ives of Con., and Bailey of N. Y.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. P. Church, of New York.

*Saturday Morning.*

Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M. The scriptures were read, and prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Babcock, of New York.

The report of the Committee on Elections was presented, accepted, and ordered to be printed with the Minutes. (Page 145.)

The report of the Committee on the Communication made to the Convention by the Delegation from New Brunswick, was read

and accepted, and the accompanying resolutions adopted, as follows :—

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Rev. Samuel Robinson, messenger from New Brunswick, in relation to the incipient efforts of that Province and of Nova Scotia in Foreign Missionary operations, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

1. That we hail with delight the intelligence from our brethren in those Provinces, and bid them a cordial welcome into the wide field of Christian labor among the heathen.

2. That our Acting Board be requested to afford them all the counsel and facilities to aid them in effecting their designs, which the experience and means of the Board on the one hand, and the wants of those Societies on the other, may dictate.

By order of the Committee,

B. M. SANDERS, *Chairman*.

The report of the Committee on Life-Memberships was read, and recommitted.

The report of the Committee on the Constitution, By-laws, and Rules of Order, was read, and, after some amendments, was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on the Constitution, By-laws, and Rules of Order, report :—

That they have bestowed upon the matters confided to them all the attention in their power, and have endeavored to procure all the lights possible ; and they recommend, that the Constitution and By-laws under which we have so long and happily acted, remain undisturbed, and that no alteration be made except in the first By-law, which they recommend so to change that it may read thus :—

A Triennial Convention shall consist of members who contribute funds, or are delegated by religious bodies contributing funds ; and the system of representation and terms of membership shall be as follows, viz. :—An annual contribution of one hundred dollars for three years next preceding the meeting, or the contribution of three hundred dollars at any time within said three years, shall entitle the contributor to one representative ; an annual contribution of two hundred dollars as aforesaid, shall entitle the contributor to two representatives ; and so, for each additional hundred dollars, an additional representative shall be allowed. Provided, however, that when application shall be made for the first time by bodies or individuals to be admitted into the Convention, one delegate shall be allowed for each one hundred dollars. And provided, also, that in case of great collateral societies, composed of representatives receiving contributions from different parts of the country, the ratio of representation shall be one delegate for every thousand dollars annually contributed for three years, as aforesaid ; but the number of representatives shall never exceed five.

G. S. WEBB, *Chairman*.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. R. Fuller, of S. C., and unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That br. Kincaid be requested to address the Convention, and that an effort be immediately made to ascertain whether there are not twenty individuals in the house who will subscribe at once four hundred dollars each, for one year, for the support of a missionary to the heathen.

An address was accordingly made by Mr. Kincaid, which was followed by remarks from the mover of the resolution, and the subscription commenced.

At the request of individuals of the Convention, another paper for subscriptions of one hundred dollars each, to sustain a native preacher in Burmah, was then drawn up and circulated.



*Resolved*, That there be three sessions of the Convention each day during the remaining part of the meeting.

*Resolved*, That the Convention will proceed, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday next, to the election of a Board of Managers for the ensuing three years.

A Committee was appointed to fill up the subscription list of \$400, consisting of Rev. R. E. Pattison, of Mass., and Messrs. J. C. Crane and A. J. Crane, of Va.

Another Committee was appointed to fill up the \$100 subscription list, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Bennett, Smitzer, and Everts, of N. Y.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. R. Fuller, of South Carolina.

A public missionary meeting was held at 7½ o'clock, P. M.; addresses by Rev. Messrs. A. Bennett, of New York, and E. Kincaid.

*Monday Morning, 10 o'clock.*

The Convention met. A portion of the scriptures was read and prayer offered, by Rev. H. Jackson, of Massachusetts.

The minutes of Saturday were read, and corrected.

The chairman of the Committee on the subscription for procuring twenty names, each to be responsible for \$400, for the support of a missionary, reported that sixteen names had been secured.

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a ballot for the election of a Board of Managers. Committee, Messrs. A. Wilson, E. B. Smith, J. S. Bacon, J. M. Granger, John Peck, E. W. Dickinson, G. B. Ide, M. J. Rhees, S. P. Hill, J. C. Crane, and R. Furman.

The Committee on Reinforcement of Missions, reported.

The report was adopted, and referred to the Board for publication.

The Committee on the Reinforcement of the Missions of the Board, have taken this subject into serious consideration, and submit the following report:—

That the fields occupied by your missionaries are, almost without exception, already white, or rapidly whitening, for the harvest. Whether we look at Europe, or Asia, or Africa, or the wilds of America, the same impressive prospect is spread out before us. The untaught heathen around our missionary stations, and the benighted in nominally Christian lands where the Board have reared the standard of the cross, unite their supplicating voice, and lift up their imploring hands with the missionaries to us, and say to us, "Come over and help."

The Committee are deeply convinced, that hardly a station can be found, now occupied by missionaries from the Baptist churches of America, if a single one, which does not need an immediate and efficient reinforcement. Look we at the Mission in Siam; in both its departments it stands preëminent both in its wants and its promise: at Assam, consigned by common consent to American Baptists; at Burmah, Arracan, and the Tenasserim provinces, so fraught with weighty responsibility to us, or so full of hope; at the thousands of Karens already brought home to the Savior, and the tens of thousands more who are waiting for the salvation of God; at China, with her opened and opening gates, and with her teeming, benighted millions, whose ears are beginning to be open to the sound of the gospel; at Africa, with her countless suffering tribes becoming every year more and more ready to welcome the heralds of salvation; at Europe, with the perversity of its hierarchies and the crying wants of its perishing people; at the Indian tribes, who, till lately, have been retreating before the westward march of the white man; in one word, look where we will, wherever our missionaries are stationed, we find not half men enough, and means enough, to meet the pressing necessities of the missions. In-



deed, in many instances, the very continuance of the occupancy of a promising station depends, year after year, on the life of one man.

Besides, the wants of these missions are not unknown at home. There is hardly one of them, but has long pleaded for relief; but the Committee are sorry to say, many of them have hitherto pleaded almost in vain. Shall it always be so? Will American Baptists stop their ears at the cry of the perishing, and refuse to send them help? Will they turn away their eyes from their own brethren, whom they have sent into the field of missions abroad, and whom they have thus promised to sustain? The Committee are sure that hope, on the part of imploring missionaries, has been deferred long enough; that it is time that every station were reinforced.

Therefore *Resolved*,

1. That the Board have done well in putting the question to the consciences of ministers and others deemed to be fitted for missionary work, whether they ought not to engage in this self-denying service; and that they be requested to search out suitable persons for additional laborers in the great missionary field.

2. That, in order to afford the requisite means of sustaining the Board in the more full occupancy of the missions already established, and the establishment of additional missions among the unevangelized, the pastors and other benevolent persons be affectionately requested to act as missionary agents among their own people.

All which is respectfully submitted. For the Committee,

ADDISON PARKER, *Chairman*.

The report on Indian Missions was presented and read; and with the resolutions appended, was adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the report of the Acting Board as relates to Indian Missions, beg leave to present the following report:—

They are happy to find that the Indian Missions generally are in a prosperous condition. The missionaries have prosecuted their labors with increased zeal and with happy success during the past year; and they are now favored with more encouraging prospects than at any former period. Additions have been made to all the churches, and the schools have been kept up with a good degree of interest at all the stations.

It is an animating fact, and one which should awaken renewed zeal and interest in this good work, that wherever the gospel has gained a foothold among the aboriginal tribes, and the missionaries have been permitted to labor uninterruptedly, there is an increasing attention to religious instruction, and a growing desire is manifested to obtain that knowledge which will make them wise unto salvation. It is delightful to witness the gradual, but mighty change, which is taking place under the influence of these labors,—not in individuals only, but in whole communities,—a change from the miserable and degraded condition of savage life, to the decencies and comforts of civilization, and, above all, to the exalted privileges of the people of God.

Your Committee are also impressed with the fact, that the imparting of instruction from the word of God, is the only instrumentality which will prove effectual in arresting the progress of destruction, and in changing essentially the character and condition of the few remaining tribes of our red brethren, who still hover upon our borders. Other means have been tried, and are still in progress, for ameliorating their condition, but, it is believed, without any permanently useful results. It is the direct influence of the gospel upon the heart alone, the renewing and sanctifying power which changes the vile affections, which produces new life, new hope, which awakens new energies, and proposes new objects and ends of his being,—it is this alone that can arouse the poor Indian from the stupor of ignorance and sensuality, and bring him into the light and glorious liberty of the sons of God. These are the happy results which we contemplate,—these are the blessed fruits of our labors, in which we are permitted to rejoice, and which encourage us to prosecute, with untiring zeal and perseverance, the great and good work which God has committed to our hands.

Your Committee have also had under consideration the communication addressed

to the Convention by the American Indian Mission Association, proposing a transfer of the missions within the Indian Territory to the care and direction of that Association. As the result of their deliberations upon this subject, the Committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions.

*Resolved*, That this Convention are gratified to know that there is a growing interest in the Western States in behalf of Indian Missions.

*Resolved*, That the Convention cannot recommend the transfer, at present, of the Indian stations to the Indian Mission Association.

*Resolved*, That if the missionaries of any of the stations shall, with a general unanimity, wish such a transfer, on making such desire known to the President of the Convention, it is recommended to the Acting Board to transfer such stations so far as the Indian Mission Association shall be prepared to sustain them.

*Resolved*, That the President of the Convention be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolution to each of the mission stations within the Indian Territory.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. H. CONE, *Chairman*.

The Rev. S. Robinson, delegate from the British Provinces, upon leaving the city, tendered to the Convention an expression of his high sense of the cordiality with which he had been received by his brethren of the United States, and of his desire that the correspondence thus happily commenced might be long perpetuated.

The President of the Convention responded to the delegation as follows :—

MY BROTHER,—

The cordiality with which you have been received, the Baptists of this country always extend to their friends and guests that visit us from England and the Provinces, and especially to those who come, as the friends of the Redeemer, to coöperate with us in the great cause of sending the gospel to the heathen. The sentiments of affection and confidence which you have expressed, are warmly reciprocated by the members of this Convention. We wish you to communicate to your brethren in the British Provinces assurances of our high esteem, and say to them that we bid them “ God speed ” in all their labors of love.

The Committee on Agencies reported, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on Agencies report :—

That they recommend no change in the course heretofore adopted by the Board in regard to this subject. If all our churches were alive to their responsibilities, it would be needless to resort to such an expedient. They would be willing of themselves, and would entreat the distributors of their bounty to receive and to dispense it to the destitute. But this state of things does not exist. Few persons give spontaneously and systematically. If even the pastors of our churches would regularly present the claims of the heathen to their people, and spread before them the most interesting facts that appertain to the progress of the gospel, agents would be unnecessary. This, however, is not the case. Hence the appointment of active and devoted men to this service is indispensable to the success of our blessed enterprise. The Committee would, therefore, recommend the immediate and constant employment of eight efficient men, as travelling agents, one for New England, one for New York, one for the other Middle States, one for Virginia and North Carolina, one for the other Southern States, two for the Western, and one for the South Western States. We are happy to add, that during the past year, most of these fields have been occupied by men peculiarly adapted to the work, men who deserve and enjoy the confidence of the community.

R. RYLAND, *Chairman*.

The report of the Committee on Publications, was presented and read.

Numerous spirited addresses having been delivered in support of the report, it was adopted.

The Committee on the Publications of the Board, beg leave to report, as follows :—

Notwithstanding the present unexampled multiplication of religious journals, none occupy or can occupy the place of those directly devoted to the diffusion of *missionary* intelligence ; and your Committee, in attending to the duty assigned to them, have been impressed with the importance of calling attention to this *distinctive* character of the publications of the Board,—the *Missionary Magazine* and the *Macedonian*. It is, they believe, impossible to rely upon any substitute for them ; and if there are churches or members of churches that suppose, under the influence of such an idea, that they may dispense with these publications, or that they are rendered, because they have access to other sources of information, essentially less important to them, they are subjecting themselves certainly to serious loss. It is necessary, in order to feel the full energy of those motives to a becoming zeal in the missionary work, which an acquaintance with the history of its progress supplies, that we should still hold ourselves, after our missionary brethren have gone from us into distant lands, as closely as possible in contact with them ; and what can so effectually preserve to us this intercourse and sympathy with them, as the constant reading of the instructive, interesting, thrilling accounts which they are every day transmitting to us from pagan lands, and which we have, spread out so fully before us, in the pages of the *Magazine*. In the imperfect and mutilated form which these communications assume, at best, in the ordinary religious newspaper, they lose their peculiar character ; they cease to be the fresh and living representation, the direct personal message to our hearts, which gives to them their interest and power as they come to us from the hands of the missionaries themselves.

The Committee would express the opinion, that the *Missionary Magazine* deserves to be more highly appreciated by us, considered simply as a document of scientific and historical interest. We have none of us any doubt, because we confide in the word of Jehovah, of the final success of our cause ; and in some future age, when the present wretched aborigines of our country, and the now degraded tribes of Asia and Africa, whom we are seeking to christianize by the agency of our missionaries, shall have taken the place to which they are destined among the cultivated and christian nations of the earth, with what interest will men then turn back to these records of the dawns of their civilization, and then trace the steps by which they have risen to it from so deep a debasement ! But, obviously, this future importance of these annals of the progress of our race, as we may term them, invests them also with the deepest present interest ; and the person who, with this view of their character, regards them with indifference, must be deficient even in the elements of a liberal and enlightened curiosity.

The Committee feel that they may claim this merit for the *Magazine* in a special manner at the present time. Those who have read it constantly during the past year, must have remarked in it an increasing adaptedness to the objects for which it is designed. In the variety of its contents, the interest of its missionary intelligence, and in fulness of statistical information, it has not been surpassed at any previous period of its existence. The editors have aimed, apparently, to make it what the pastor needs as a means of giving interest to the monthly concert ; and it is believed, that he will now find in it, to as great an extent as he could reasonably expect in a work of this nature, all needful facilities for rendering this occasion what its importance to the church requires that it should be.

The publication of the *Macedonian*, designed not as a substitute for the *Magazine*, but as an auxiliary to it, is deemed highly auspicious to the interests of the cause. The success which has already attended it, is most gratifying, and deserves to be devoutly acknowledged. But the sphere of its circulation must be enlarged still more. That which has been done by some of our churches, in the judgment of the Committee, should be done, without delay, by all of them. Measures should



be taken for seeing that every family connected with them is furnished with at least one copy of this awakening messenger to the churches.

With these views, and in consideration of the deficiency of missionary information still existing in our churches and in the community at large, the Committee propose the following resolution :—

*Resolved*, That it is of the utmost importance to our foreign missionary operations, that the publications of the Board should be diffused as widely as possible ; and that it is the duty, both of ministers and private Christians, to make special efforts for the furtherance of this object.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. B. HACKETT, *Chairman*.

The report of the Committee on Expenditures of the Board, reported, and the report was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of expenditures, ask leave to report :—

That after such deliberation as they have been able to give the subject, it appears to them that the extensive range of the subject itself, the minute and exact details of information necessary to a sound judgment, and the limited opportunity afforded your Committee for making the requisite investigations, render it expedient that a select Committee be appointed to take the matter in hand, and report at the next meeting of the Convention.

J. C. FURMAN, *Chairman*.

On motion of the Home Secretary,

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be raised, to visit the city of Boston and examine the expenditures of the Acting Board, and report at the next annual meeting.

On motion, the nomination of the Committee was referred to the Committee on Expenditures of the Board.

The Committee subsequently reported the names of Messrs. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, Mass., James H. Duncan, of Haverhill, Mass., and Gardner Colby, of Boston, Mass. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Asiatic Missions reported. After some discussion, the report was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the report of the Board which relates to Asiatic Missions, having examined the same with as much care as their limited time would permit, respectfully present the following report:—

This field of Missionary enterprise is vast, interesting and important. It contains half the population of the globe—a population blinded and debased by revolting systems of superstition. When we contrast the amount of means employed in the cultivation of this field, with its great extent and the difficulty of its improvement, it seems as if nothing had been done; but when we contrast the success of our efforts with their feebleness, we find great cause of gratitude to Him that giveth the increase, and of encouragement and renewed exertion in our endeavors to fill that land with the fruits of the gospel. The missions under the patronage of the Board, particularly those among the Karens, appear to be in an encouraging state. Something has been done to spread the truth of God among the benighted nations, by means of religious tracts, the sacred scriptures, and the preaching of the missionaries; and many have been brought under its sanctifying influence.

Your Board appear to have prosecuted their labors in this field with diligence, discretion, and as much efficiency as the limited means placed at their disposal would permit.

Your Committee are of opinion that the Karen Mission should receive particular attention. The Karens are a people prepared for the Lord. An abundant harvest invites the reaper to thrust in his sickle. Several missionaries should be sent as early as possible to Arracan, to labor among the Karens. It is worthy of a serious consideration whether the school for Karens should not be located in Arracan in-



stead of Maulmain. In Arracan and the adjoining provinces, the Karen converts are more numerous than in the vicinity of Maulmain. And the missions in the former need, more than in the latter place, the encouragement and advantages which would be afforded by the contiguity of such an institution.

God has opened in China a wide door for usefulness. Of the importance of entering it speedily and vigorously, none can doubt. The teeming millions of the celestial empire can understand a common language. The papists are making earnest efforts to proselyte them to their system of heartless superstition. The Chinese are the most enterprising people in the East. If converted to Christ, they would become efficient missionaries to all the surrounding countries. The past success of the laborers of the Board in that region, though not great, does, under all the circumstances, encourage the expectation that future efforts will be richly rewarded.

It should not be forgotten that God has committed to the hands of the American Baptists the province of Assam. All the missionaries of the Board might be profitably employed in that single mission.

The Siam Mission also must become extinct, except it be speedily reinforced.

Your Committee, without being able to decide positively, that an undue proportion of effort has been directed to printing and circulating books, and tracts, and teaching school, by the missionaries, deem it proper respectfully to suggest, whether some of the preachers should not be required to devote more time to their appropriate work—the preaching of the gospel—especially some of those stationed in Maulmain.

Your Committee are deeply convinced that the means, in the hands of the Board, for executing the great task they have undertaken in Asia, are entirely inadequate; and they cherish the hope that the next Triennial Convention may witness a pleasing increase in the contributions of the churches, and the success of the missions.

J. B. JETER, *Chairman.*

*Resolved,* That a Committee be appointed to make the needful arrangements for a mutual conference in this Convention on the Responsibility of Pastors to the cause of Foreign Missions. Committee, Rev. Messrs. Bennett, Bright, and Tustin.

The report on European Missions was presented by Dr. Johnson, and read.

After a few brief addresses, the report was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the report of the Board which relates to European Missions, respectfully submit the following report :—

In the survey of the dealings of divine Providence with this portion of our missionary field, during the past year, your Committee find much cause of encouragement in the evidence of God's favor and faithfulness—a faithfulness that has never failed his Israel, and a favor that is evidently not yet withdrawn from us. They find too much occasion for our compassion and prayers in behalf of brethren, impoverished, exiled, or imprisoned for their faith, and yet enduring meekly these afflictions, however severe and wrongful. Nor, with all these afflictions, would your Committee see reason for despondency, as to those quarters of your European field where the work seems to advance most slowly, and where it is most sternly resisted by the civil or ecclesiastical authorities. Your committee repeat it, there is much cause for gratitude to God; much cause for sympathy with our missionary pastors and their charges: but there is withal no reason and no room for discouragement, in the survey of the European field as a whole.

It was Paul's testimony of Onesiphorus, "He was not ashamed of my chain." Nor would American Baptists blush to own their European brethren, because called to undergo vexatious persecutions and degrading imprisonment for Christ's sake. In the course and history of these brethren, in their worship as held in private habitations and their "upper rooms," in the plundering of their goods "joyfully taken," and in the frequent incarcerations which fall to the lot of our missionaries and their charges in Denmark and Germany, as with the serene meekness with which these visitations are borne, and in letters written by confessors of Christ,

while shut up as "ambassadors in bonds," letters that breathe all hope, all joy, all confidence, your Committee seem almost to find leaves from the acts and epistles of the apostles, sewn up into our missionary annals. Primitive scenes seem returning. The churches of the nineteenth century and the churches of the first century are brought together. Your Committee feel as if, in this mode, new evidence were afforded of that identity in discipline and doctrine with the first ages of the church which *we* are accustomed to claim. It is proved afresh by this exposure to apostolic trials, and this manifestation of apostolic graces, and this measure of apostolic usefulness; which, together, involving as they do evidence of the presence and benediction of the chief Apostle and Bishop of our profession, form the most costly, the most glorious, and, as they believe, the true, legitimate succession.

It is, on the other hand, little to the credit of protestantism in this age of knowledge and toleration, that, neither in Germany nor in Denmark, those old cradles and strong holds of protestantism, can the Baptist missionary be allowed equal freedom from governmental annoyance, with that which he finds in Greece; a country so lately emancipated from Turkish barbarism and misrule, and yet showing so many traces of its long bondage to ignorance and oppression. In the scenes which have been, and which even now are, enacted in lands where the name of Luther is a sacred word, and Lutheranism has been established for centuries, your Committee see new cause for tenacity in the defence of all truth, and new proof how wide and enduring may be the injury and wrong wrought by a single error, admitted into our religious system. A church, whatever its comparative orthodoxy, and its earlier martyrs and confessors, that is once established by the state, and confounded with the nation, is soon, almost by an inevitable necessity, corrupted into formalism and embittered into persecution; and hundreds yet unborn may rue the fatal and unholy alliance made, when the state marries and endorses the church. Oncken, in Hamburg, and the Möensters in Copenhagen have felt, even to bonds and imprisonment, the simple, single fact, that a blessed servant of God, Martin Luther, many generations since, did not enter, as he might have done, into the full meaning of his Master's words: "*My kingdom is not of this world.*" And how many souls betrayed, blinded and lost forever, through the formalism of a national religion and church, may have cause yet more deeply to lament *that* one error even of a true saint. Let us feel anew, then, that every truth, however slighted, is precious, that Christ has seen fit to reveal; and that every error may work untold and long enduring evils. Even in Hanover, closely as it has long been connected with Great Britain, and much as it was supposed to have felt the influence of her free institutions, a Baptist pastor was, at our latest intelligence, awaiting imprisonment, and private Christians, of unimpeachable morals, and of exemplary quietness, as subjects, are to be harassed, and visited with pains and penalties, because their views of Christ's kingdom are not squared to the creed of the State, and they dare not crib and imprison the freedom of God's Spirit within them, by the rules of a worldly and irreligious government.

In the onward progress of the missionary cause, the national establishments of christendom are found interposing barriers to the expansion of the missionary work, and the universal triumph of the gospel over human ignorance, wretchedness and wickedness. Against them therefore the providence of God seems beginning to move its multiform resources. In one of the purest and most useful of protestant establishments in Europe, (it is to Scotland we refer,) God has lately allowed, by an internal dislocation, the national church to be shaken to its foundation. And even in events, which to the eye of the mere politician may seem most obscure, and most trivial, as in the incipient collision of our infant churches with the powerful state religions of Germany and Denmark, the Christian sees omens of good. These collisions may awaken reflection there. They will awaken prayer here. And reflection there may take hold on truth; and prayer here shall take hold on God: and Truth and God are omnipotent, and what, that opposes them, shall stand?

Our mission in France has perhaps disappointed some by its slow progress, and by the limitation of its labors to the northern and more obscure portions of the kingdom, and their entire withdrawal from the capital. But it was in Camana, one of the obscure outworks of the Romish empire, that God began those triumphs of his gospel over the Gentiles, which were thence to extend themselves to Rome,

the imperial city. Even thus it may ultimately not be impossible that the heaven working in Douay may yet, by God's blessing, reach the gay, lettered and luxurious Paris, and thence diffuse itself through the ever salient streams of French literature, over the whole face of European civilization.

But generally as to our European Missions, it may be said, that amid the great demands and the more crying necessities of the Asiatic field, your Committee suppose, that, unless our churches give rapidly larger means and more men, your labors in Europe should seek chiefly the maintenance of the old, rather than the establishment of new stations. If there be an exception to this rule, it should be in the case of Greece. In this country, the great practical value of our principle, to recognize no national church, but to build up churches of spiritual Christians, that shall be independent of the state and independent of each other, has been early and signally manifested. To attempt to reform by fraternization, the corrupt national churches of the East, is, we believe, a fruitless effort. We act on another principle. A church composed only of hopeful converts, independent, and as far as man governs it, self-governed, is our view of the New Testament polity, and our scheme for modern missions. Such churches, we think, are already most owned of God, in the assault to be made on the declension and apostacy of nominal Christendom. They necessarily awaken also less political suspicion, than the missionary endeavors of churches that coalesce with, and lean upon, the secular governments of the lands whence they come. They penetrate, in consequence, into regions where the latter could scarcely come.

Upon this independence of our churches, at home and abroad, let us then insist. But let us remember, that this independency is powerless without the infusion of a Divine life. An unspiritual independency is but organized anarchy, powerless against its foes, and formidable only to its friends. We need, therefore, one thing, and that we need much. It is more of God's Spirit, more, in other words, of prayer, more of faith, and more of holiness. Give us *all but* that, and we fail in our missions, though we should have the whole world to sustain us. Give us but that—that alone—and our triumph is inevitable, though the whole world resist us, and though the embattled nations and their kings “take counsel *together* against the Lord and against his Anointed.”

Our first need—our last need—our most constant and urgent necessity is, prayer for the Holy Spirit of God; and to that, God is shutting us up, by appealing to all our human and fraternal sympathies, in the trials and imprisonment with which national churches are visiting some of our brethren in the older Christendom of the European world.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

A communication was read from the Principal of the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, inviting the Convention to attend in a body and examine the Institution.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Committee of Instruction for their kind invitation, and that the Convention will avail themselves of the privilege to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. B. Putnam, of New York.

*Afternoon session, 3 o'clock.*

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. L. Leonard, of New York.

The Committee to nominate the Board of Managers reported.

At 4 o'clock, the Convention proceeded to the election. Rev. Messrs. Caldicott, Train, Bailey, Bradford, and Barnaby, and Messrs. Borden, A. C. Kendrick, and Stewart, were appointed tellers.

The Committee of Finance reported.

The report, with the accompanying resolutions, was adopted.



The Committee on Finance present the following report:—

The attention of your Committee has been directed

First, to the financial condition of the Convention.

Secondly, to its need of funds.

Thirdly, to the means by which it may be able to prosecute its present plans.

I. Regarding the financial condition of the Convention, the Committee do not find that there is any source of income to the Convention, aside from the contributions of its friends, except the permanent fund of \$20,000. The indebtedness of the Convention exceeds this sum by more than \$7,000.

II. Concerning the present need of funds, and the estimated expenditures of the Board during the present year, the Committee believe that not less than \$100,000 are necessary to meet the demands against the treasury, and to enable the Board to sustain its operations at home and abroad. In this statement, there is not contemplated any increase of the number of missionary stations or laborers. The Committee mention the lowest sum which in their opinion will enable the Board to discharge the liabilities of the Convention, and sustain the missionaries now in the field.

III. In regard to the best means for raising funds, the Committee are aware that this very important subject belongs chiefly to the Board, and that the subject of agencies, which is intimately connected with this, has received the exclusive attention of another Committee. There are yet several particulars connected with the general subject, which may be referred to.

1. Great pains should be taken to invite wealthy individuals to assume the expense of supporting missionaries and native preachers, according to the provisions of the *third* by-law of the Convention. The expense of supporting a missionary is fixed at \$400, and the expense of supporting a native preacher at \$100. It is to be regretted that so little has been done to accomplish the object which the founders of the Convention here had in view. It certainly cannot be that there are not those in our churches, who are abundantly able to support all the missionaries and native preachers now in the employ of the Board, and who would be found willing, if their christian liberality were appealed to, with express reference to this object. In every instance the Board should see that this support is rendered by some individual, and never by any association of individuals.

2. The Committee believe that the time has now come when the interests of missions imperatively demand of pastors, that they become the financial agents of the Convention to their respective congregations. It is not enough that pastors, from time to time, explain the missionary undertaking, and the duties and obligations of Christians. They must do more. They must devise means for raising funds; and having devised them, so as to reach every member of their respective congregations, they must keep them steadily, from year to year, before the people.

A very few of our pastors have long done this. But in nothing are we so much behind our brethren of other christian denominations, as in respect to systematic and effective efforts on the part of pastors to secure from each member of their respective churches, a periodical contribution to the cause of missions. The Committee will suggest that the least which a pastor, under any circumstances, should feel at liberty to do, is to teach his people sacredly to observe the monthly concert of prayer for the conversion of the world, to provide himself with such missionary intelligence as will secure their attendance and cheerful contribution of money, and that he see that once a year, or oftener, a missionary subscription paper be placed, either by himself or by some other suitable person or persons, in the hands of every male and of every female member of his congregation. The Committee repeat it: *this is the work of the pastor.*

The Committee desire to direct the attention of pastors to the present indebtedness of the Convention. During the past year the expenditures of the Board have exceeded the amount of the receipts by more than \$12,000. The interest on this sum, which is so much money taken from the contributions of the churches, amounts, at 6 per cent, to \$720, nearly sufficient to pay the salaries of two missionaries. The Committee are aware that it is impossible for the Board to anticipate exactly the means which will be placed at their disposal; and while they would urge on the Board the utmost care in adding to the number of their missionary sta-



tions, and in enlarging those which now exist, they remark that the per cent. on the whole receipts, at which the home operations of the Board are sustained, must be increased exactly in proportion to the neglect of pastors to secure from their people the periodical contribution of money.

The Committee, in conclusion, ask leave to introduce the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That we invite every member of the Baptist denomination of Christians, to contribute periodically to the funds of this Convention, as, from the nature of the case, periodical drafts must be made upon the treasury.

On behalf of the Committee,

WILLIAM COLGATE, *Chairman*.

The Committee on Life-Memberships presented their report. After some discussion, the report was laid upon the table.

The Committee to arrange for a mutual conference on the Responsibilities of Pastors, reported as follows :—

The Committee to make arrangements for the Conventional conference on the Personal Responsibilities of Pastors to the cause of Foreign Missions, recommend that this evening be devoted to that object, and that six or eight brethren be selected to address the meeting, each for ten minutes.

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on the African Mission was presented and read. The report was adopted.

The Committee to whom the subject of the African Mission was referred, would state their solemn conviction, that not only should the amount of our efforts for the salvation of Africa be greatly increased, but that their form and character require also to be essentially modified. All past experience seems to have demonstrated that the attempt to evangelize Africa by means of white missionaries, can result in nothing but the sacrifice of valuable lives. This has been most sadly and painfully proved, both in the history of our own mission, and in that of the British mission at Sierra Leone. It appears evident that if Africa is ever to receive the glorious light of the gospel, it must be effected through the instrumentality of her own descendants. To them the climate is comparatively harmless, while to the Anglo Saxon race it is fatal. The Committee would, therefore, hope that more attention may be given to seeking out and preparing for the work colored missionaries of suitable qualifications; and that many such may be sent forth to bear the word of life to their benighted kindred. They would also suggest the inquiry whether a system of *missionary colonization*, conducted on *Christian* principles, and wholly separated from all political connections, and from all existing questions, might not be successfully introduced. Pious colored families, consisting of husbandmen, mechanics and artisans, might be encouraged to emigrate, and might be sent out in the company of missionaries, with the design of settling with them amongst the *native* tribes, and clustering around them in their several fields of labor. In this manner, the whole western coast of Africa might be girded with a belt of living light, and the various nations of the vast interior dotted with centres of christian influence, and spots of moral verdure and beauty. But however this may be, your Committee cannot avoid the conclusion, that we are under the most awful responsibility to do all in our power for the social and spiritual welfare of degraded, trampled, bleeding Africa. The enormous wrongs of which her own wasted and ravaged shores have been the theatre, and those which her enslaved children still suffer in the lands to which the merciless hand of rapine and robbery has transported them, call upon us, in trumpet tones, to put forth our utmost exertions to rescue her from the abyss of darkness and woe into which she has been plunged, and to succor her oppressed and groaning people in every part of the world—not indeed as an expiation of the dreadful injuries which she has endured—for the guilt of these the blood of Calvary only can atone—but as some expression of our unfeigned sorrow and repentance for the share which christendom has borne in the production of her unutterable calamities.

GEORGE B. IDE, for the Committee.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. D. Hascall, of Vermont.

*Monday Evening.*

The Convention met at 7½ o'clock. Prayer by the President.

In accordance with previous arrangements, a conference was held on the subject of Pastoral Responsibility in sustaining the cause of Foreign Missions. Brief and appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Ryland of Va., Webster of O., E. Tucker of N. Y., Church of N. Y., Bright of N. Y., and W. R. Williams of N. Y. The Convention was led in prayer by Rev. B. M. Sanders, of Georgia.

*Resolved*, That this Convention affectionately request the pastors of our churches to superintend personally the systematic raising of funds for Foreign Missions in their respective congregations, and to act, as far as their other duties will allow, as virtually financial agents of the Board.

*Resolved*, That a prayer meeting be held in the lecture room to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock.

Adjourned, with benediction by the President.

*Tuesday Morning, 10 o'clock.*

The Convention was opened with reading the scriptures by the President, and prayer by Rev. J. L. Dagg, of Georgia.

The minutes were read and corrected.

The report of the tellers to ascertain the ballot of the Convention for a Board of Managers, was made; by which it appeared that the entire number of Officers and Managers were duly elected, with the exception of four Vice Presidents and four Managers, who were chosen subsequently.

The report was adopted.\*

The Rev. I. McCoy, of Kentucky, appeared before the Convention, and read the letter addressed by the Indian Mission Association to this body.† Whereupon the following preamble and resolution were offered by the Hon. Thomas Stocks, of Georgia, and adopted. Whereas the American Indian Association, the Board of which is located in Louisville, Ky., has, by letter and delegates, requested a fraternal connection with this Convention; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the desire of the said Association thus to harmoniously coöperate in the great work of promoting the glory of God and the salvation of men, is duly appreciated by this body and cordially acquiesced in, and that the delegates of said Association be invited to participate in its deliberations.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention in 1841, relating to the constitution of the Acting Board, were amended so as to read as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Board of Managers be instructed, at their first meeting after the rising of this body, to designate fifteen of their own number, whose names shall be published in their annual reports, and who shall be residents in Boston and vicinity, to be their Acting Board, for the three years next ensuing, any seven of whom shall be a quorum for business.

2. *Resolved*, That to this Acting Board, at all times responsible,

\* p. 151.

† Appendix B.

shall be referred our missionary business which may arise between the meetings of the Board of Managers, to whom they shall make annual reports of all their doings.

3. *Resolved*, That the Acting Board have power to fill such vacancies as may occur in their own body, until the next annual meeting of the Board.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the members of Baptist congregations, and other friends of Christ in this city, for the generous hospitality and kindness which we have received during our protracted session. Our prayer is that the blessing of the Great Head of the Church may rest upon them all.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be given to the American and Foreign Bible Society, for its liberal contributions to aid in publishing translations of the word of God among the heathen, and that we cordially reciprocate their expressions of friendly regard.

The report of the Committee to nominate fifty individuals, from among whom a Board of Trustees for Columbian College shall be selected, was presented and adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the nomination of a number of individuals (not less than fifty) from whom a Board of Trustees for Columbian College may be selected, report the following names—viz.

Heman Lincoln,	Mass.	C. D. Slingluff,	Md.	William F. Broadus,	Ky.
Baron Stow,	"	George W. Norris,	"	R. B. C. Howell,	Tenn.
Robert W. Cushman,	"	Samuel Scribner,	"	Jesse Hartwell,	Ala.
Spencer H. Cone,	N. Y.	Jonathan Aldrich,	"	T. S. N. King,	Miss.
B. T. Welch,	"	George F. Adams,	"	Stephen Chapin,	D. C.
Rufus Babcock,	"	James B. Taylor,	Va.	Henry L. Ellsworth,	"
E. W. Dickinson,	N. J.	J. B. Jeter,	"	Andrew Rothwell,	"
George B. Ide,	Penn.	Eli Ball,	"	J. S. Meehan,	"
G. S. Webb,	"	Robert Ryland,	"	Peter Force,	"
James M. Linnard,	"	Thomas Haynes,	"	James L. Edwards,	"
J. H. Kennard,	"	A. M. Poindexter,	"	John Sessford,	"
A. D. Gillette,	"	T. Meredith,	N. C.	George Wood,	"
J. L. Burroughs,	"	William B. Johnson,	S. C.	John Withers,	"
T. Watson,	"	Richard Fuller,	"	A. K. Parris,	"
D. B. Hinman,	"	J. B. O'Neal,	"	Thomas P. Jones,	"
William Crane,	Md.	Iveson L. Brooks,	Geo.	George N. Kendall,	"
S. P. Hill,	"	William H. Turpin,	"	Edward Kingsford,	"
James Wilson,	"	John McLean,	O.	James S. Gunnell,	"
C. M. Keyser,	"				

The Committee on Obituary Notices reported, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on Obituary Notices submit the following report :

If any thing can awaken deep thought and the emotions of gratitude and praise, it must be the circumstances under which we are now convened. Thirty years ago, our fathers met within these hallowed walls, and formed themselves into the Baptist General Convention, for the purpose of combining their powers in commencing and carrying forward the work of Foreign Missions. Then, only thirty-two distinguished men from different parts of our country met here, formed this religious body, and subscribed their names to its constitution. Happy men, and more honored by their Lord and Master than were the signers of the declaration of American independence. True, it was then a day of small things. But it was not despised. No; God blessed this our first and humble effort to send the gospel to pagan lands; and from this little fountain the waters of life have been flowing out, and growing deeper and



broaden in their course; and they will soon become waters to swim in, yea a mighty river, an ocean that cannot be passed over. Who can predict the results of our labors, during the first generation in our missionary history? Think of the many millions to whom, in this period, we have given the entire Bible, and to many other millions large portions of the scriptures. Think how many churches we have gathered, how many schools we have established, how many native converts we have ordained in pagan countries, and then fancy, if you can, what will be the fruit of all this before another thirty years shall have rolled away. Reflect, too, upon what God has wrought for us at home. In 1814 our churches were comparatively small and feeble. We had then but few men either of property, or of learning, or of missionary zeal, to fit them to do much in spreading the glorious gospel of the Son of God over the benighted parts of the globe. But how have we since increased in every thing to make us a great and powerful denomination! Our numbers have probably more than quadrupled. Certainly our delegation now on this floor, is more than fourteen times larger than what it was when this body was organized. Then it consisted only of thirty-two, now of four hundred and fifty-eight members. Here, then, with grateful hearts let us set up our Ebenezer, for "hitherto hath the Lord helped us;" and let us pray that divine influences may be so richly shed down upon us, that our labors and contributions in this noblest work on earth, may be proportionate to our rising obligations.

But with these reasons for thankfulness and praise, we have others that should awaken emotions of a different kind. Where are the venerated men who first stirred up the spirit of Foreign Missions in the American churches—and especially in our own communion? Where is Furman, and Holcombe, and Baldwin, and Semple, and Staughton, and Rogers, and Williams, and Rice, and others that might be named? Of the thirty-two founders of our Triennial Convention, twenty-six have gone to their final rest, leaving only six survivors.\* If death shall make proportionate ravages among us, then more than three hundred and fifty of this body will have passed into eternity before the present generation shall have come to its close.

Between this and our last meeting of this kind, God has removed from us sixteen, most of whom were laborers in the foreign field of missions, whilst others of them were connected either with our Acting or General Board. Two of this number were native preachers, three were missionaries of our own appointment, six were distinguished females, who were eminently successful in advancing the cause in which we are all engaged, one was a member of the General Board, three were Vice Presidents, and one our senior Corresponding Secretary, the late revered and lamented Dr. Bolles. The death of each of these favored individuals spread sorrow through a wide circle of endeared relatives and friends, who claim our deep and unfeigned sympathies. But we need not eulogize those whose loss both they and we lament. Their lives and their triumphant death praise them. Chaplin, and Mercer, and Holman, and Bolles, were too well known to need any thing from our pen to portray their worth. They were men of intellectual power, of unbending integrity, and so rich in stores of wisdom and varied knowledge, as would have made them a blessing and ornament to any age of the world. But they have gone to swell that class of distinguished believers whose epitaph the pen of inspiration has written on their tomb-stone—"Of whom the world was not worthy." They died in faith of the future enlargement and glory of the Redeemer's kingdom, and of the universal triumphs of the cross. Seeing then, brethren, that we are compassed about not only by a cloud of witnesses that saw the mount that burned with fire, but by a cloud of Christian martyrs who saw the glories of Calvary, let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith. Let it be the steady end of our life, of our charities, and toils, and prayers, to hasten the dawn of that long predicted day, when Christ shall have "the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession."

S. CHAPIN, *Chairman.*

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\*Their names are John Sisty, John P. Peckworth, Horatio G. Jones, Joseph Mathias, Daniel Dodge, and William B. Johnson.



The Committee on the Expediency of the establishment of the Karen Theological School at Mauhnain, reported that they had not been able to prepare their report, and requested to be discharged.

The Committee were accordingly discharged.

*Resolved*, That a mutual conference on the subject of Foreign Missions be held in this place this evening at 7½ o'clock.

The Minutes were read and approved.

*Resolved*, That the minutes of the Convention be committed to the Acting Board for publication.

The Convention adjourned, to meet in the city of Cincinnati on the last Wednesday of April, 1847.

Prayer by the President.

FRANCIS WAYLAND, *President*.

JAMES B. TAYLOR, *Secretary*.

ROLLIN H. NEALE, *Assistant Secretary*.

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In the evening, agreeably to appointment, a conference was held on the subject of Foreign Missions. Addresses by Rev. Messrs. Bailey, Everts, Turnbull, Pattison, and Colver.

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#### THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

*Philadelphia, April 30, 1844.*

The Board of Managers met in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist church.

Present, Messrs. D. Sharp, S. Peck, R. E. Pattison, G. S. Webb, E. Ball, J. Gillpatrick, J. B. Jeter, A. Sherwood, S. Chapin, J. S. Bacon, A. Bennett, W. Leverett, W. B. Johnson, N. Kendrick, W. R. Williams, I. Chase, R. H. Neale, E. B. Smith, R. Turnbull, J. N. Granger, E. Tucker, W. Hague, R. W. Cushman, A. M. Beebee, G. B. Ide, B. Stow.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. Bennett.

The following persons were elected to constitute the Acting Board for the three years next ensuing :—

Daniel Sharp, Richard Fletcher, Solomon Peck, Robert E. Pattison, Heman Lincoln, Baron Stow, Barnas Sears, William Leverett, Irah Chase, William Hague, Ebenezer Thresher, Rollin H. Neale, Robert W. Cushman, Robert Turnbull, Gardner Colby.

*Voted*, That the next annual meeting of the Board be held in the First Baptist church, Providence, R. I.

The Rev. George B. Ide, of Philadelphia, was appointed to preach the annual sermon, and, in case of his failure, the Rev. George W. Eaton, of Hamilton, N. Y.

Adjourned. Prayer by the President.

BARON STOW, *Recording Secretary*.

## THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

Presented at Philadelphia, April 24, 1844.

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MR. PRESIDENT,

The Acting Board, whom the Triennial Convention has charged with the duty of conducting its Missions, submits the following report.

It becomes us to acknowledge the providences of God with sentiments of solemn, yet confiding adoration. We have to record the deaths of some of our most active and useful associates, both at home and abroad! At the Annual Meeting of the Board, at New York, in 1842, was announced the removal, by death, of three Vice Presidents of the Board, all venerable for age, talents, and moral worth; Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D., first President of Waterville College, Me.; Rev. Jesse Mercer, D. D., late pastor of the Baptist church in Washington, Ga.; and the Rev. and Hon. Jesse Holman, of Aurora, Indiana.

The same report mentioned, among the missionaries, the death of the Rev. Joseph Fielding, and Mrs. Maria P. Madeira Fielding, of the West African Mission; Rev. Coroden H. Slafter, of the Siam Mission; Mrs. Abigail B. Hancock, of the Tavoy Mission; and Miss Rhoda Bronson, of the Assam Mission.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board, held in Albany, 1843, the death of one native assistant missionary was reported; Alexis Moutel, of the Mission to France.

During the past year, among the missionaries, besides several children, there have died the wives of three of the missionaries; Mrs. Theodosia Ann Dean, of the China Mission; Mrs. Caroline J. Simons, of the Maulmain Mission; and Mrs. Sarah Davis Comstock, of the Arracan Mission. The decease of these three eminently useful females has not only filled a cup of sorrow for each of the domestic circles with which they were connected, but is a painful disappointment to those friends of missions who were witnesses of their increasing usefulness. Their talents, personal piety, and devotion to the great work to which they had consecrated their lives, constitute in each a lovely model of missionary character, and, together, a combination of female excellence, an ornament alike to the sex and to the Christian faith.

Two valuable native assistants have also died during the year :—Blèh Poh and Shway Bay, both of the Arracan Mission ; the latter of whom had been recently ordained. We have also to record the death of one member of the General Board, the Rev. James H. Linsley, of Connecticut.

The decease of the late senior Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Lucius Bolles, D. D., who departed this life on the 5th of last January, is already known to this body. We doubt not the members of the Convention sympathize with those of the Acting Board in their expressions of “profound sorrow in view of the great loss we, and the interests for which we labor, have sustained.” Dr. Bolles was a man of eminent wisdom. For simplicity and godly sincerity he was not less distinguished. While the Acting Board has lost an able counsellor, and the Convention a faithful Secretary and fellow-laborer, every Christian feeling is nevertheless soothed, by the reflection of his peaceful death, and the reasonable confidence that he is a rich sharer in the grace and glory of the faithful servants of God, who have entered into their rest.

It becomes us, at this point in our deliberations, to pause and to reflect on the providences of God in the history of the Convention. Thirty years have elapsed since our fathers assembled in this city to organize the Baptist General Convention. The generation which is now terminating has been an eventful period throughout the Christian church. Within the appropriate sphere of this Institution events have transpired, measures have been adopted and executed, which have involved principles as sublime as the government of Jehovah, and interests as vast and as serious as eternity.

The chief design of the Convention was, from the beginning, the promotion of the cause of Foreign Missions. This has become, ultimately, its exclusive object. Though the efforts put forth have been, by no means, commensurate either with the wants of the heathen or our ability as a Christian people, yet on our efforts heaven has graciously smiled. Almost universal, and, in some cases, unparalleled success has attended the agency which has been employed.

While, however, the cause has advanced, our associates in labor have, many of them, been called from the field of their earthly toil to their reward in heaven. Of the thirty-two members present at the organization of the Convention, only six survive. Many a standard bearer has fallen. Of the missionaries, also, many rest from their labors.

We, who survive, and on whom devolve the responsibilities of our fathers, cannot review this brief history without the most solemn solicitude as to the amount of missionary work which will be done by American Baptists during the next thirty years. Few of us will survive the close of the generation on which we are about to enter. May we so devote ourselves to the great work assigned us by our Master, that we shall give up our account with joy and not with grief.



## HOME DEPARTMENT.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts of the treasury for the financial year ending April 1, 1844, derived from individual and associated donations, and from legacies, amount to \$62,062 29 ; exceeding those of the preceding year by \$16,179 25 ; and exceeding the receipts of the year preceding the last Triennial Meeting of the Convention by \$9,463 61. Receipts from all other sources, 12,346 32.

The expenditures for the same period have been \$89,795 00.

Excess of expenditures above receipts, \$12,847 ; which, added to the debt of last year, makes the balance against the Board \$27,706 16.

For this increase in the funds, there are several causes. The amount of agencies employed has been greater than during any other year since the organization of the Convention. Several pastors, also, have made special efforts to augment the collections in their respective churches and congregations ; and, we believe, in most cases, this effort has been made on principles which will secure permanent results. Several individuals who have been hitherto contributors to the funds of the Convention, have, this year, made larger donations than usual. One has given \$1000 ; two \$500, (one of these a lady ; ) three have given each \$400 ; one \$350, (a lady ; ) one \$300. The number of donations of from 50 to 200 dollars, has also been greater than usual. Three individuals, it will be perceived, support each a missionary by the annual payment of \$400.

## AGENCIES.

*New England.*—Rev. J. B. Brown has been an agent of the Convention during the year, and Rev. N. W. Williams for three months. A temporary agency has been rendered by Rev. J. M. Graves, and Rev. Daniel Hascall.

*New York.*—Rev. Silas Bailey has labored during the year.

*The other Middle States.*—Rev. Alfred Bennett has occupied this district six months.

*Western Valley.*—Rev. Alfred Bennett has been employed in Kentucky six months ; and Rev. John Stevens in Ohio and Indiana, and Rev. B. F. Brabrook in Illinois and Missouri, and in the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin, during the year.

*Virginia.*—Rev. Thomas W. Sydnor has been employed since the 1st of January.

No agents have labored in the States farther south. To secure proper agents, no reasonable efforts have been neglected on the part of the Board. There has been no time, during the past two years, when a correspondence has not been held with individuals deemed suitable for the service, and several persons have, at different times,

been under appointment, but have declined. The contributions from these States have, therefore, been either the spontaneous liberality of the friends of missions, or the result of voluntary agencies rendered by a few of the pastors of the churches, who have endeavored to sustain the interests of missions in the public mind.

In addition to the agencies enumerated, the Board take pleasure in mentioning the important service rendered to the cause of missions by our two returned missionaries, now in this country for the restoration of health; Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, and Rev. Horace T. Love.

Sickness has prevented Mr. Love from doing what he otherwise would have done. Mr. Kincaid's visits to various sections of the Union have not only been hailed with delight by the churches, but have exerted a healthful, and, we trust, a lasting influence in favor of missions.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

The Missionary Magazine and the Macedonian have been published as heretofore. The Magazine has slightly diminished in its circulation; caused chiefly, if not wholly, by the introduction of the Macedonian. The number of copies issued of the Magazine is something less than 5000; of the Macedonian, at Boston, the number is about 23,000; at Cincinnati, a reprint of the Boston edition, with an addition of editorial matter adapted to the western country, under the supervision of Rev. John Stevens, numbers 5000 copies.

#### COÖPERATION OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Board has received of the American and Foreign Bible Society, for the publication of the scriptures in foreign lands, \$6000; from the American Tract Society, for the publication of tracts for the use of the missionaries of this Convention, \$2500; and from the United States Government, for the promotion of civilization, &c., among American Indians, \$3300: all of which sums have been appropriated according to their designation.

The Acting Board has also had the pleasure to acknowledge, since the last annual meeting, the receipt of \$2222 22, from the Baptist Missionary Society, (Eng.,) for the spread of the gospel in China.

#### MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

From a tabular view, which is appended to the Report,\* giving the annual receipts of the treasury for the last twenty financial years,

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\* Appendix C.

it will be perceived that there has been a regular increase in the contributions of the churches. From 1825 to 1834, inclusively, there was received about \$150,000 ; from 1835 to 1844, inclusively, a trifle over \$466,000 ; that is, more than three times as much has been contributed during the last, as during the preceding ten years.

This increase in the funds of the Convention, however, is by no means an evidence that there has been, to an equal degree, an increase of a missionary spirit in the churches. More has been done in behalf of missions, and, it is believed, more *in proportion* to the number and ability of the denomination, within the last ten years, than during any previous similar period. But a part of this increase of receipts must be attributed to our increase of numbers and wealth as a people.

We see no reason to doubt that the remainder has been the legitimate fruit of a growing conviction of the claims of the cause of missions. So much effort to extend and deepen the tone of missionary feeling, in the churches, has not been made, for at least several years, as during the last. In addition to an increase of agents, and the influence of the Macedonian, a missionary sheet peculiarly adapted to promote an interest in the condition of the heathen, there have been held, in many parts of the country, special missionary meetings, which have been, in most instances, numerous attended and ably conducted. At these convocations able essays have been read and addresses made, unfolding the principles and advocating the claims of the missionary cause. The influence of these meetings, it is believed, has been salutary. No cause seems to be so preëminently adapted to enlist universal Christian sympathy as that in which we are engaged. It addresses itself to every class,—rich and poor, the uncultivated and the learned. The wants of the heathen world, when told, strike a chord in every bosom where is the love of Christ, or, even, the feeling of common benevolence. The rich feel the claim upon their thousands, and the poor, in the gift of their mite, feel themselves to be sharers in the glorious enterprise of giving the gospel to the perishing nations.

In closing the report on their operations in the Home Department, the Acting Board take the liberty of calling the attention of the Convention to a recommendation made to this body in the Report of 1841, in relation to life-members being constituted by the payment of a specified sum. The Acting Board would suggest, that such life-members of the General Board, be members with equal powers and privileges with those who are elected to that office.



## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## MISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

## MISSION TO THE OJIBWAS.

SAULT DE STE. MARIE.—A. BINGHAM, J. D. CAMERON, preachers ; Mrs. BINGHAM ; Miss H. H. MORSE, school-teacher.

TIKUAMINA, (Out-station.)—*Shigvd*, native assistant.

MICHIPICOTON, “ “

1 station and 2 out-stations ; 2 preachers and 2 female assistant missionaries ; 1 native assistant.

The mission appears to have made good progress the past year. Religious meetings, at the station and abroad, have been better attended than before ; and there are several cases of apparent seriousness among the Indians. Two Indian women have been baptized ; also the youngest daughter of Mr. Bingham. One member has been dismissed. Present number of the church, twenty-two.

The mission boarding-school, taught by Miss Morse, had sixty-one names enrolled the last term, all of whom but eight, received gratuitous instruction. The present term, commencing January 1, the number enrolled was seventy ; ordinary attendance from forty to fifty-eight. Eleven of the scholars are boarders, three males and eight females ; five of these are in the special charge of Miss Morse, and give much satisfaction.

The native assistant removed to Tikvamina in the autumn ; a house has been built for him there, and an appropriation made for the erection of six lodges for Indian families ; those families to be preferred which are noted for sobriety and a disposition to hear the gospel, and who are willing their children should be taught to read, &c. The station was visited by Mr. Bingham in February, and again in March. Previous to the first visit, the assistant's labors had been productive of some seriousness among the residents. Twenty-three Indians spoke at an evening conference, beside the interpreter, and “ most, if not all, expressed their gratitude for the privilege of hearing the word” from the missionary. Some of them professed piety, and others were “ inquirers.”

At the second visit, Mr. B. found the state of things still more encouraging. One young Indian woman gave satisfactory evidence of piety and was baptized. “ We have thus had at length the privilege,” says Mr. Bingham, “ with joy we record it,—of consecrating to God our noble and beautiful Lake Superior as a baptistry, in which, we hope and pray that many penitent, believing sons of the forest may be buried with their Lord and Redeemer in baptism, and rise to newness of life.”

We are still without information from the Michipicoton church. Number last reported, thirty. Mr. Cameron, who formerly minis-

tered to them, has resided in the vicinity of St. Mary's, on the Canada side, and has been prosecuting, with other duties, the Ojibwa translation of the Gospels.

#### OTTAWAS IN MICHIGAN.

**RICHLAND.**—**L. SLATER**, preacher and teacher ; **Mrs. SLATER**.  
1 station, 1 preacher and teacher, and 1 female assistant.

Mr. Slater writes in his annual report in August ; “ An unusual seriousness has pervaded the minds of the young and the old. Five have united with the church ; and many backsliders have been restored. Peace, health and prosperity, subsist in the colony. We never had greater reason to be encouraged in every department of our labors. For six months past, there has not been, to my knowledge, one case of drunkenness.” The colony consists, at present, of 230 individuals. Number of church members, twenty-five ; and several profess a hope in the Savior, who have not yet joined the church. “ The majority of the influential men of the colony are on the side of truth and piety.”

A day school has been taught the summer and winter months, numbering thirty-eight pupils ; also, in the winter, an evening school attended by fifteen or twenty adults, male and female. Mr. Slater recommends the establishment of a separate department for female children, in which, beside the ordinary branches of learning, they may be taught housewifery, &c. “ The character of the females must be raised to a higher standard. They are far more degraded than the males. Hence the progress of civilization is slow.”

#### TONAWANDAS AND TUSCARORAS IN NEW YORK.

**TONAWANDA.**—**A. WARREN**, preacher and superintendent ; **Mrs. WARREN** ; **Miss P. BARKER**, school-teacher ; **Miss P. BURROUGHS**, assistant.

1 station ; 1 preacher and teacher, and 3 female assistants.

The superintendent reports in January as follows :—“ The prospect of doing good among this people, in a moral and civil respect, is more encouraging than it has been for many years. The Holy Spirit is manifestly operating upon the hearts of some. A number appear to be inquiring ‘ the way to Zion with their faces thitherward.’ Some who have been zealous pagans, and decided opposers of the Christian religion, manifest great anxiety for the salvation of their souls. The school is large and interesting ; number of pupils about fifty. The minds of some of the largest scholars are awakened to a sense of their condition, and need of an interest in the Redeemer. Some two or three, we hope, have lately passed from death unto life.” One was baptized in June. Present number of the church, twenty-one.\*

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\* The Tuscarora church, under the care of James Cusick, numbered forty-six in August ; including sixteen recently baptized and five restored.

The Tonawandas still occupy the *Reservation*, and are not inclined to remove till compelled by the General Government; which may occasion a delay of two years or more. They have, generally, abandoned the plan of emigrating to Canada. The probability now is, that many will retire to the "lands on Neosho river, north of the Cherokees, and about eighty miles S. W. of Shawanoe," in the Indian Territory.

#### SHAWANOE MISSION.

[Embracing the Shawanoes, Delawares, Stockbridges, and Ottawas.]

SHAWANOE, (Stockbridge, out-station.)—F. BARKER, preacher and teacher; J. G. PRATT, preacher and printer; Mrs. BARKER, Mrs. PRATT; Miss J. KELLY, school-teacher. *James Shane*, native assistant.

DELAWARE.—I. D. BLANCHARD, preacher and teacher; Mrs. BLANCHARD; Miss S. CASE, school-teacher. *Charles Johnnycake*, native assistant.

OTTAWA.—J. MEEKER, preacher and teacher; Mrs. MEEKER. *Shaubunda (David Green)*, native assistant.

3 stations and 1 out-station; 3 preachers and teachers, 1 preacher and printer, and 6 female assistants; 3 native assistants.

Miss Kelly arrived at Shawanoe in May. Mrs. Barker has been absent since September on a visit to the States, in consequence of ill health. The health of Mrs. Meeker is said to be in a declining state.

Messrs. Pratt and Blanchard were set apart to the ministry of the gospel November 19, at Delaware.

The mission has been, of late, increasingly prosperous. At Shawanoe, Mr. Barker, besides preaching regularly on the Sabbath, has, ordinarily, held religious services in out-settlements Sabbath evenings; and has lectured occasionally during the week. A protracted meeting of some interest was held in September, attended by about 130. Meetings, generally, have been more fully attended, and with more encouragement, than formerly. One Indian was baptized in September; and three others, one a noted chief, give evidence of conversion. Others appear to be inquiring the way to be saved. The boarding-school, which was discontinued for a time, was resumed at an early period, and has been continued with success. Some numbers of the Shawanoe Sun have been printed, and the Gospel by John, in Shawanoe, is nearly ready for the press. John's Gospel, in Ottawa, prepared by Mr. Meeker, is in course of publication.

At Stockbridge, some embarrassments have arisen from the singular alienation of the Delaware chiefs. Mr. Pratt was expected to remove to that settlement, and take the oversight of the church; and a school was to have been taught by Miss Kelly. The Delawares, however, profess to fear "lest the Stockbridges become too wise and outwit their great-grandfather, the Delaware chief." And as these are located on Delaware lands, and have "put out their own council fire," there is no alternative but to seek another resi-



dence. Unfortunately, no distinct provision was made for their location, in the treaty of 1839, in which they engaged to remove to the west ; they were directed to locate on the territory south of the Shawanoes and Putawatomes, but this seems to have been appropriated to the Tonawandas and Tuscaroras. The movements of these last are still uncertain. If the Tonawandas remove to the Indian Territory, the Stockbridges are ready to unite with them, provided it can be on equal terms, and without the sacrifice of their own political or religious rights.

Prevented from locating at Stockbridge, Mr. Pratt has, nevertheless, visited the place from Sabbath to Sabbath, though thirty miles distant ; and has often been accompanied by Miss Kelly. No congregation in the neighborhood is said to be so large, or so interesting. The meetings are often attended by white settlers, and such of the Delawares as speak English. And there are frequent accessions of Stockbridges from Green Bay.

The English school at Delaware, in charge of Mr. Blanchard, has been kept in operation throughout the year ; average attendance, fourteen. Several applications have been made for the admission of others from the most interesting families, but were necessarily rejected. Religious services have been statedly held at three different places, and occasionally at three others. The church, however, has been severely tried, "the fruit," says the missionary, "of last year's confusion." Four have been excluded, and others have not yet been reclaimed. Four have been suspended, and two have died. The sickness of the native assistant, during a large part of the year, has added to the anxieties of the station. Three persons have been baptized. Present number of the church, twenty-eight.

Meetings have been continued at Ottawa, by Mr. Meeker, as heretofore. Two services are held on the Sabbath, at places distant from each other ten miles. From thirty to forty, generally, are present ; and on Thursdays from ten to twenty. Four have been added to the church by baptism, and two restored ; two have been excluded, and one has died. Present number of Ottawa members, twenty-six ; and there are three Putawatomie members, total twenty-nine ; beside four or five promising inquirers. The member who died, had maintained a godly life, and her death was peaceful and happy. "Weep not for me," she said to her Indian brethren and sisters, "for I am going to a place of happiness ; but weep for your fellow Indians, who continue in sin." Addressing the missionary, "I thank you for what I have heard from you. I thank our Great Father above."

The usual weekly period has been devoted to teaching. About seventy have made proficiency in reading Ottawa, thirty-five in writing, and fifteen in arithmetic. The Gospel by John has been translated and revised, and, as stated already, is in course of publication.

Mr. Meeker has visited Putawatomie a few times during the year. More recently the station has been reviewed by Messrs. Meeker

and Barker in concert. The Acting Board had been disposed to employ an additional missionary there, and had suggested an arrangement to that effect. It appears, however, from the report of the missionaries, that the encouragement to missionary labor among the Putawatomes, is less than was supposed, and that the field is partially preoccupied. The number of Putawatomes now resident on their lands, is estimated at 1500. More than 1000 of these, called the "Catholic band," are located on Sugar Creek, and are under Catholic sway. The residue, called the "St. Joseph band," on Putawatomie Creek, where Mr. Simerwell has resided, are in a very degraded condition, and are gradually removing to Sugar Creek. The Catholics have tried to gain a footing among these last, but have not succeeded. The Methodists made the attempt, a few years since, and were discouraged; but have lately renewed the enterprise. Only three members remain of the Putawatomie church, and the attendance of others on religious worship is occasionally secured to the number of only ten or twelve.

In view of these considerations, connected with the difficulty of obtaining the services of a suitable missionary preacher, the Acting Board have judged it expedient to suspend the station, and, as a necessary consequence, to dissolve their connexion with Mr. Simerwell. Mr. Simerwell has been for some time in the employment of the General Government, and his nominal relation to the mission has been protracted only in expectation that the station would be reinforced. It is due to him to add, that the separation is, in no degree, owing to want of missionary fidelity in him; it being understood that he accepted a government appointment with the assent of the Board, and only in hope that the appropriation previously applied to his support, would be transferred to an associate missionary.

#### MISSION TO THE CHEROKEES.

**CHEROKEE.**—E. JONES, preacher; T. FRYE, Miss S. H. HIBBARD, school-teachers; H. UPHAM, printer; Mrs. JONES, Mrs. UPHAM. *Jesse Bushyhead*, native preacher.

**TAQUOHEE.**—W. P. UPHAM, preacher and teacher; Mrs. UPHAM. *Tane-nole*, native preacher.

**DELAWARE.**—Miss E. S. MORSE, school-teacher. Out-station, *Honey Creek*. *John Wickliffe*, *Oganaya*, native preachers.

**FLINT.**—*Lewis Downing*, native preacher. Out-station, *Breadtown*.

**DSIYOHEE.** *Dsulaskie*, native preacher.

5 stations, 2 out-stations; 1 preacher, 1 preacher and teacher, 1 teacher, 1 printer, 4; 2 female teachers and 3 other female assistants, 5: total 9. 6 native preachers.

Messrs. Upham and their wives arrived at Cherokee in July. The printing press, and a large supply of English type, were received about the same time, and a fount of Cherokee type, forwarded from Shawanoe, was received in November. The native assistant, *Dsulaskie*, was appointed in the beginning of 1844.

The reports from the Cherokee mission, with the exception of the sickness of Mr. Frye and Miss Hibbard, in the autumn, continue

to be of the most cheering character. Numerous religious meetings are held, stated and occasional, at the stations and other places, and with evident tokens of the divine presence and favor. Sixty-one were baptized between the 1st of April and the 1st of November; including the second son of Mr. Jones, who speaks the Cherokee as his native tongue. Fifty-two of these were Cherokees, and eight blacks. Six of the baptized were added to the church at Cherokee, twenty-one to Delaware church, sixteen to the Taquohee, three to Flint, and fifteen to Dsiyohee church.

At Cherokee a commodious brick building has been erected by the Cherokees, principally at their own expense, which serves the double purpose of school-house and meeting-house, and was opened about the 1st of December. Religious worship is conducted there, and an interesting Sabbath school taught, both in English and Cherokee.

At Taquohee, Mr. Upham, beside teaching one of the national schools, preaches every Sabbath, and is assisted by a very competent interpreter, formerly a pupil at Valley Towns; who has lately embraced the gospel. The prospect of usefulness at that station is encouraging. The location is a central one, and thickly populated; the church has a meeting-house, where also the week-day school is taught; and the attendance at religious services on the Sabbath is large.

The school department appears to be in a prosperous state. Mr. Frye's school (supported by the nation,) was opened in Feb., 1843, at Cherokee; whole number of pupils in the summer, seventy; average attendance, forty. Two classes in geography and two in arithmetic, are well advanced; and the proficiency of all is seldom surpassed. Nearly all of them *speak* English well, and many of them English only. Miss Hibbard's female high school, at Cherokee, has also made very satisfactory progress. Among the studies, beside the common elementary branches, are Watts on the Mind, and Wayland's Moral Science. There is also a class in the native language, taught by Miss H. Jones, daughter of the missionary. Number of pupils belonging to the school, about fifty.

Miss Morse is located at Delaware, among a population speaking Cherokee alone. Her school was also opened in February and continued till July; she then visited Cherokee, and, in consequence of the illness of some of the missionaries, and for other reasons, remained there till near the close of the year. She has boarded, at Delaware, in the family of Oganaya, and has secured the confidence and very kind attentions of the people generally.

A beginning has been made in the printing department. Some printing has been executed both in Cherokee and English; and it only remains, that suitable translations of the scriptures, and other works, be furnished for publication. To this object the attention of Messrs. Jones and Bushyhead will be earnestly directed the ensuing year.

Some religious interest has lately been awakened among the



Cherokees near the Arkansas river ; and there is a prospect “ of a church being gathered there soon. Many are inquiring, and are, seemingly, under great concern of mind. The people have built a meeting-house twenty feet square, with convenient seats,” &c. Several have been baptized, and have joined the church among the Creeks.

#### MISSION TO THE CREEKS.

EBENEZER.—E. TUCKER, preacher.

CANADIAN RIVER.—

2 stations ; 1 missionary.

Mr. Tucker was a member of the Choctaw mission, as United States school-teacher, in 1837. His appointment as a missionary to the Creeks, was made last November. He had previously visited the Creeks on the south side of the Arkansas river, (about the 1st of June,) and on that and another occasion had baptized ninety-five persons. Among the number was James Perryman, formerly an interpreter and licensed preacher of the Methodist connexion, whom he also ordained to the gospel ministry. A church of 117 members was organized at the same time ; two-thirds of whom were Creeks ; and the ordinance of the Supper was administered to about 200 communicants. Mr. Perryman, since his ordination, has baptized eighty-six individuals, and the 2d Baptist Creek church now numbers 205.

Mr. Tucker has, more recently, made two other tours among the Creeks. In the first, in which he was accompanied by Rev. Mr. Kellam, one Creek was approved for baptism ; in the second, one Creek and four Cherokees were baptized ; all of whom united with the Creek church ; whole number of members belonging to the 1st church, 123.

Some impediments, as is well known, have heretofore existed to the preaching of the gospel among the Creeks. At one of the national councils a law was enacted forbidding any negro or Indian to preach in the nation ; and white men were to be tolerated only by express permission. The law will, probably, be rescinded. Meanwhile Mr. Tucker experiences no molestation, having obtained the approval of one of the principal chiefs.

#### MISSION TO THE CHOCTAWS.

PROVIDENCE.—R. D. POTTS, preacher and teacher ; Mrs. POTTS.

During the visit of Mr. Potts to the States, last year, the spiritual affairs of the mission were conducted by the native brethren, Holmes and Worcester ; these were very zealous and active in proclaiming the gospel to their countrymen, and were favored with

good success. On the return of Mr. Potts, he recommenced travelling through his mission circuit, and was every where received with kindness. Some of the religious meetings have been deeply interesting. About sixty miles west of Providence, five Indians were recently baptized, and several others were to be baptized in March. "Four years ago, this place was a wilderness; now the song of redemption is echoing through woodland and prairie." The church in Texas was also in an interesting state at the date of Mr. Potts's report, and one or more would be, probably, baptized by him on his next visit. The whole number baptized is eighteen; three have died. Present number of the church ninety-eight. The number of preaching places is twelve.

The desire of the Choctaws for religious instruction is on the increase; on every hand there is an earnest demand for schools. The Choctaw school, in charge of an assistant teacher, continues prosperous, but the number of pupils is reduced, in consequence of the Chickasaws being precluded from it.

## MISSIONS IN EUROPE.

### MISSION TO FRANCE.

DOUAY.—E. WILLARD, preacher; Mrs. WILLARD. *J. Proy, I. Foulon*, native assistants.

LANNOY and BAISIEUX.—J. THIEFFRY, native preacher.

ORCHIES and RÙME.—FLORIMOND DUJARDIN, native preacher.

ATHIES, &c.—J. B. CRE'TIN, nat. pr.; *L. Choquet*; — *Lefèvre*, nat. as.

CHAUNY.—V. LEPOIX, " "

MEUX.—J. FOULBOEUF, " *P. J. Lacquemont*, " "

BERTRY, &c.—J. PRUVOTS, " *J. N. Froment*, " "

7 stations; 1 preacher and 1 female assistant; 12 nat. preachers and assistants.

The history of the French Mission for 1843–4, does not differ materially from that of the last year. "Our brethren have been at their posts; but having had to maintain an incessant struggle with powerful antagonist forces, their progress has been small. Among their difficulties may be reckoned;—1st, The direct opposition of the authorities in prosecuting and fining some, and in forbidding others to assemble in numbers more than twenty at one time and place; with their indirect opposition, in other instances, in denying *their* competency to authorize religious meetings. 2d, The calumnious efforts of papists, especially of the papal clergy. 3d, The efforts of Protestant evangelists and colporteurs, who, while professing charity and fraternal affection, employ every method to prevent, and in many instances actually prevent, those who are disposed to obey the truth, from doing so; and not satisfied with this, even seek at their homes members of our little churches, who, just emerging from papal ignorance and error, are frequently incapable of withstanding

them ; and sow in their minds doubts and mistrust, shedding obscurity and darkness around instead of light." In the midst of all these evils, "our brethren, engaged in the work of the gospel, stand firm, labor abundantly, and manifest an unwavering perseverance. May they not be forgotten by their brethren in America in these circumstances of peculiar trial."

Of the vexatious interference of government officials with the freedom of religious worship, instances are of frequent occurrence. "There is no want of persons to listen to the truth, if the intolerance of government did not, in many instances, prevent their assembling." It is true the constitutional charter of 1830 guaranties religious liberty to every French citizen. "Each one," so reads the 5th Article, "professes his religion with an equal liberty, and obtains for his worship the same protection." But this has been substantially nullified by legal enactments, and, to all practical intents, is become obsolete and dead. According to Article 291 of the Penal Code, "No association of more than twenty persons,\* whose object shall be to meet every day or on certain fixed days for religious, literary, political, or other purposes, can be formed but with the consent of the government, and upon the conditions which the public authority shall please to impose upon the society." And by Article 294 of the same code, "Every individual who, without the permission of the municipal authority shall have granted, or consented to, the use of his house or of his apartment, in whole or in part, for the meeting of the members of an association, *even authorized, or for the exercise of worship*, shall be punished in a fine of from 16 to 200 francs." *That is :* There must be had, first of all, notwithstanding the constitutional provision in the charter, the express authorization of government for the formation of any association of more than twenty persons, and on the conditions which government may please to impose ; and in the next place, for the meeting of such association, even though its formation were authorized, there must be permission from the municipal authority. And this "municipal authority" is the mayor of the commune, who is generally a papist, and under the influence of a Romish priest.

The infringement upon religious freedom and the rights of conscience, which has resulted from these laws and their mal-administration, became at length too serious to be borne in silence. As stated in our last Annual Report, petitions were addressed to the Chamber of Deputies of 1843, for a redress of grievances, by several consistories of the National (Protestant) church, who were subject to the same abuses ; and another was presented by the pastors and evangelists of our connexion. The attempt, then unsuccessful, has been renewed the present year. A petition, signed by most of the Baptist pastors and evangelists, was forwarded from Douay in January, and has been followed by several others. One was signed by nearly 300 persons of the Department *du Nord* and that of

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\* Not including occupants of the house where the association meets.



Oise ; another was from the Baptists of Chatillon-les-Sous ; a third from the Baptists of St. Quentin, Renansart and Sery-les-mézières ; and a fourth from Mr. Hersigny, of Genlis. Several of these were accompanied by authentic documents emanating from mayors, *préfets*, and *procureurs du roi*, and by various papers attesting the vexations which have been endured from the authorities. The result is yet to be known. The petitions were in the hands of a committee, and *their* report would be written by a deputy known to be in favor of general liberty ; but its favorable reception by the Chamber of Deputies could not be confidently anticipated, at least for the present.

In these circumstances of trial, the conduct of our French brethren is worthy of all praise. Their devotion to the cause, and their intrepidity, appear to strengthen according to their day. One has submitted to Mr. Willard whether he may disregard the prohibition of the mayor, and hold religious meetings in his own house. He says, “ he has not more than furniture enough to pay one fine ; that while they are selling that, he will hold another meeting, before their eyes, and they must either yield the point or put him in prison ; that a case of imprisonment for religion’s sake has not been known in France since the days of Louis XIVth, and would produce a great sensation ; and that a more effectual service could not be rendered, at this moment, to the cause of religious liberty in France.”

We forbear to speak in detail of the efforts made by the “ Nationals ” to overthrow our cause. “ They are greater than ever,” says our esteemed missionary, “ but we are not yet destroyed. And though we are making no great apparent progress, I have confidence in God ; and I expect that from these feeble beginnings God will, hereafter, raise up a people, a great people, in France, zealous for the truth.” The views expressed by one of our French brethren are of a similar character, and worthy of introduction here. Having narrated some cases of official intermeddling with his religious meetings, he adds, “ Your conviction is, that by perseverance we shall gain the victory. And who of us is not decided to persevere ? Therefore, we hope still ; and we pray always. Wait, therefore ; let your friends in America also wait. Let us all wait, and continually, even though *we* may never see those happy days which will not fail to come. We shall have sown in tears ; but others, who will enter into our labors, will reap with joy. The promises of God are sure ; he will overcome all his enemies, and ours.”

The number of churches last reported, in our connexion, is thirteen, containing about 210 members. From twelve to fifteen have been baptized during the year just closed. One of these was a Flemish brother, baptized by Mr. Thieffry, and now a colporteur of one of the national societies. His conversion occurred about five years ago, in the midst of a Catholic population, without the bible, except such parts of it as he found in Catholic books ; and without any human instrumentality, other than a book in Flemish, written by a Jansenist priest, in which regeneration and justification by faith were explained, and sustained by scripture. After his own con-

version, he was instrumental of the conversion of about twelve others, “confounding the clergy from their own books, though having no bible nor testament for three years.” “They had heard of Protestants, but did not know what they were, and were afraid of them.”

Additional information has been obtained of the Mennonites or Anabaptists of Alsace, alluded to in our last Annual Report, which will be communicated at a future time.

#### MISSION TO GERMANY AND DENMARK.

HAMBURG.—J. G. ONCKEN, J. KÖBNER, C. F. LANGE, preachers. —  
Lübben,\* assistant. Out-station, Elmsborn (Holstein).

BERLIN (Prussia).—G. W. LEHMANN, preacher.

BITTERFIELD (“).—F. C. WERNER, “

MEMEL, (“).—J. A. REMMERS, “

OTHFREESSEN (Hanover).—J. H. SANDER, “

OLDENBURG (Grand Duchy of Oldenburg).—

JEVER, (“ “ “).—L. Hinrichs, assistant.

COPENHAGEN (Denmark).—P. C. MØNSTER, preacher.

LANGELAND (“).—RASMUS JØRGENSEN, preacher.

NORWAY.—*Enoch Swee*,\* colporteur.

9 stations and 1 out-station ; 12 preachers and assistants.

The connexion with Messrs. Knauer and A. Mønster is discontinued. The deaths of Messrs. Swee and Lübben have been reported since the presentation of this Report. Mr. Weichardt, of Oldenburg, is not formally associated with the mission.

The church at Hamburg was enjoying great prosperity at the date of our last information (March 23). On one occasion twelve were received by baptism ; whole number baptized the past year, fifty-eight. Mr. Köbner conducts the religious services, both at Hamburg and Altona, assisted by Mr. O. so far as his returning health permits. Mr. Lange has labored chiefly at Elmsborn, in Holstein, distant twenty-five miles ; besides distributing copies of the scriptures and tracts among the seamen of the port, as heretofore. The following is Mr. Oncken's report of the tract department.

“Our tract operations, which form so important a part in our efforts, have been prosecuted with much spirit ; we circulated 239,325 copies, or 2,691,232 pages, independent of denominational tracts, Judson's Memoir, &c., &c. The number of our regular distributors has considerably increased, and their efforts in the city, the suburbs, and the Hanoverian and Danish villages, on both sides of the Elbe, have been on a more extensive plan. Not less than 300,000 immortal beings have, by this means, been pointed to Him who came to seek and save the lost. The blessing which has accompanied this part of our work has been more encouraging than ever before. The circulation of the *best* books has, however, not suffered from our tract efforts. An edition of 20,000 testaments, of which 15,000 copies were at the expense

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\* Deceased.

of the American and Foreign Bible Society, has just been completed. The fact that all the German societies continue to circulate the scriptures with the Apocrypha, must give our labors, in this respect, much more importance than they otherwise would have."

The hostility to the mission, which formerly existed, has not wholly disappeared. One member of the church has been fined for distributing tracts, another banished for a twelvemonth, and a third threatened with both fine and imprisonment if he repeated his offence. Mr. Oncken was also imprisoned in May, 1843, for "having administered the ordinances," but on application to the Senate was liberated at the expiration of four days.

During a part of the year Mr. Oncken has been absent in Denmark, Oldenburg, and England, partly for the restoration of his health; returning from England at the close of December. A monthly missionary paper was commenced in January.

The contribution from the Hamburg church for missions the last year, amounted to nearly \$100.

In Hanover, Oldenburg, &c., confiscation of goods and imprisonment are said to be the order of the day. "Not the smallest number are permitted to meet together for the worship of God." At Jever, the consistory has prohibited *every* effort for the spread of the gospel, and has called in the aid of the civil power. The pastor of Othfreesen church, in Hanover, was about to be imprisoned at the last dates. The church, however, maintains its ground, and now numbers thirty, having increased one third.

In Prussia, the progress of the cause has been more free from outward embarrassment, and its internal prosperity, in general, as gratifying as in past years. The government seem inclined to abide by the regulations established in 1842, allowing the assembling of Baptists as a religious "community," but not as "a church;" also, the administration of the ordinances, if it be done privately, and due notice be given of the reception of members to the clergyman of the parish, and to the police. It is required, however, that marriages be solemnized by the established clergy, and the children duly registered and sent to the public schools; the dead must also be buried in their church-yards, &c. These requisitions occasion, at times, serious inconveniences; and from local authorities *out of* Berlin, at Seegafeld, and Rummelsburg, cases have occurred of oppressive treatment. On the other hand, in more than one instance, there have been marked expressions of kindness from "the higher powers," and there is reason to hope, "that as our denomination becomes established and enlarged, legal arrangements will follow, granting more liberty in *principle*."

As to the internal prosperity of the churches in Prussia, Mr. Lehmann writes as follows :—

"I rejoice to say that peace and concord have, on the whole, prevailed; and all have felt very happy to be united in a true church of God. The increase of the Berlin church has, indeed, not been so great as in last year; but we have been disappointed in only a single case, and but one now gives



us anxiety. All the others have proved faithful. Our meetings are more numerous attended than formerly, and sometimes crowded: so that we must now think of a larger place for meeting. The number of candidates for baptism is constantly augmenting. Thirty now stand propounded, eight of whom are already received."

Fifteen have been baptized during the year. The church at Bitterfield is also prosperous. A suit has been instituted against the pastor for administering Christian ordinances, but good report is made of his fidelity and discretion. The pastor of the Rummelsburg church in Pomerania, Mr. A. Tilgner, has been frequently imprisoned and fined; but the church increases continually, and now sustains the preaching of the word by five brethren at eight village stations. Some difficulties have occurred in the churches at Memel, in consequence of certain alleged imprudences. The pastor of the 2d church, which now numbers twelve members, is in connexion with the mission, and has the confidence of our missionary brethren. The meetings held by him have also been protected by government. We are indebted to Mr. Lehmann for the following table of

*Churches, Baptisms, &c., in Prussia.*

Date of organization.	Place.	Pastor.	Churches.	Village stations.	Baptisms.	Dismissed.	Withdrew.	Excluded.	Died.	Whole No. bap.	No. in 1843.
May 14, 1837.	Berlin,	G. W. Lehmann,	1	1	15	2	1	2		32	61
Oct. 4, 1840.	Bitterfield,	F. Chr. Werner,	1		7	1				23	16
March 31, 1841.	Rummelsburg,	A. Tilgner,	1	8	18			4	2	83	32
Oct. 15, 1841.	Memel, 1st ch.,	E. W. Grimm,	1		32		43	2	1	110	64
March 26, 1843.	" 2d "	A. Remmers,	1		2			1		2	12
			5	9	74	3	44	9	3	305	235

Some of these places have been visited by Mr. Lehmann the past year; also Spandau, Potsdam, Dresden, Leipsic, Halle, Frankfort on the Oder, &c., where various "new channels for usefulness are opened," and where he proposes to renew his visits the present year. Since the past year, his whole time has been given to the interests of the mission. "All shews a bright prospect," is his animated assurance, "and the Lord is evidently near to us."\*

\* Mr. Lehmann alludes to the desirableness of obtaining a larger place of worship for the church at Berlin. At present, they occupy a hired hall, the lease of which will expire at the end of September next, and cannot be renewed: nor can another be obtained, of suitable accommodations. The church wish to build a chapel. No objection on the part of the government is apprehended, and the measure would tend greatly, they think, to advance their cause. They are unequal, however, to the cost of such an undertaking. "We look abroad," say they, "for the help of our brethren in England and America. We would ask whether *The Board of Foreign Missions* would help us in this important object. Though very little, comparatively, yet something, could be borne by our members. We trust that our brethren in England will come forward to help us; we should be very happy if we could have an early assurance that we might also depend on the aid of our brethren in America."

From Denmark our latest accounts (Dec.,) are of a painful character. "The authorities have commenced proceedings against the brethren in the provinces and places without the gates of the capital. All who had been baptized since Dec., 1842, are sentenced to fines, and some to imprisonment. The children of the Baptists are taken by the police, by force, to the State church, to be sprinkled, and the parents are obliged to pay the fees and expenses of the same; in default of which, their goods are seized upon." The public meetings, however, have been more numerous attended than ever. "The desire to see the true light is daily increasing; the common people hear the gospel gladly, and the Lord gives daily proof of his power and love."

In a letter from Mr. Oncken, received since the meeting of the Convention, after giving some interesting details of the state of the churches, which will be published in the Magazine, he concludes with the following cheering summary.

"Much has been achieved with small means and a feeble instrumentality. About 1200 precious souls are now united together in the bonds of apostolic church fellowship, to observe all the ordinances of our adorable Lord God Christ, and to bear testimony against the will-worship of man. Hundreds of thousands of our fellow sinners have been directed to Him who only can save the guilty, and have been enriched with the scriptures, or a tract, pointing out the way of salvation through Christ; and many, it is hoped, have thus been converted from the error of their ways, of whom we shall know nothing till the day when the nations shall stand at God's bar. If so much has been done whilst the wise virgins were asleep, what may we not look for when once they awake from their present sinful slumber? May the Lord give us repentance for having done so little for Him, and then may the blessed certainty that he has done all for us, to make us perfectly happy, influence us to devote our all to Him. Then shall the earth yield her increase, and God, even our own God, shall bless us."

#### MISSION TO GREECE.

CORFU.—A. N. ARNOLD, preacher; Mrs. ARNOLD; Mrs. H. E. DICKSON, Miss S. E. WALDO, school-teachers.

##### PATRAS.—

ATHENS.—R. F. BUEL, preacher; Mrs. BUEL. *Apostolos*, native assistant. In this country, H. T. LOVE, preacher; Mrs. LOVE.

3 stations; 3 preachers and 5 female assistants; 1 native assistant.

E. B. Cross, preacher, and Mrs. Cross, are also under appointment to this mission.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, and Miss Waldo, sailed from Boston Jan. 1, and arrived at Corfu Feb. 19.

Our last previous advices from that station were to Dec. 9. Mrs. Dickson's school had been continued throughout the year, with a brief recess; and was decidedly prosperous. The number of scholars had increased, and several applicants were waiting for admission.

Mr. Buel was still resident at Malta at the last dates, waiting for a favorable opportunity to remove to Athens; to which place he

has been designated by the Board. When not engaged in the study of the language, he has sought and improved opportunities of usefulness to emigrant Greek families. A number of such reside at Malta, and others at Naples, and Marseilles, to whom he has distributed and sent Greek scriptures and tracts.\* Apostolos has resided at Athens or at Piræus, and has also been actively engaged in distributing tracts and the scriptures.

The information from Patras is of varied interest. Our last report spoke of a riot which occurred there on the return of John and Kyriakes from Corfu, after their baptism by Mr. Love. It is gratifying to learn that the measures proposed by the authorities against the ringleaders, have been carried into effect. One of the most turbulent was condemned to eight days imprisonment and a fine of 200 drachms (\$33). "The man thinks it piety," said the prosecutor, "to murder the 'freemasons.' What has he to do with them? Every one is free to worship God as he likes; but such men as these (pointing to the criminal) deserve not to be tolerated in the community. They defile the land where they tread upon it," &c. "This judicial proceeding," says Mr. Buel, "shows that there is no barrier to religious liberty in the *administration* of the laws. That was a noble sentiment of the Greek prosecutor,—*Every one is free to worship God as he likes*,—a noble sentiment, indeed, for *this* latitude and longitude of what is called christendom." The convert John also says, "I now associate with any person I please, and speak as freely as I choose. We have our enemies still; but even they say, now, 'We have been brought before the courts for troubling these men,—and we had better let them alone.'"

The revolution of the 13th of September, augurs favorably for the mission, but whether the intelligence, and virtue, and industry of the people are sufficient to carry out its legitimate tendencies, remains to be seen. "The people," says a Greek, who has been a near looker on, "the people are rejoicing in the prospect of obtaining the rights for which they fought in the revolution of 1821–8; and men of influence, that they shall turn out of office every one who is not a native Greek, and occupy their places. Widows and orphans are hoping to receive their monthly pensions, and naturalized citizens prefer their claims on the ground of state services: in short, all are in ecstasies, in prospect of receiving their dues. But the Greek treasury is yet in debt, sixty millions at Rochelle, four millions in Bavaria, and I know not how much to England. There is, moreover, but a small proportion of working men among the population, and there are about ninety-three feast days, beside the Holy Sabbath. I fear lest the curse recorded in the 1st chapter of Isaiah shall descend upon them, and if their joyful anticipations are turned into mourning, despair will be the consequence, except for the mercy of the Most High."

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\* Information has since been received of his arrival at Piræus, Feb. 12.



## MISSION IN WEST AFRICA.

## MISSION TO THE BASSAS.

EDINA ; Duawi's town, out-station. — W. G. CROCKER,\* I. CLARKE, preachers ; Mrs. CROCKER and Mrs. CLARKE, female assistants ; J. H. CHEESEMAN, school-teacher. *Kong Koba, Joseph Winder*, native assistants.

BEXLEY.—JOHN DAY, preacher.

2 stations and 1 out-station ; 3 preachers, 1 assistant and 2 female assistant missionaries, = 6. 2 native assistants.

Mr. and Mrs. Crocker sailed from Boston for Edina, Jan. 1.

The health of Mr. Day, which last year was very infirm, has been greatly improved. Expecting to die soon, and “resolved to spend the remnant of his days in the way he thought most beneficial to the people,” he travelled through the country, preaching. “The Lord,” he informs us, “crowned the effort with a threefold blessing,”—rich personal enjoyment, prospects of increased usefulness, and soundness of health. On the setting in of the summer rains, he resumed the charge of his school at Bexley. The school is of an interesting character, containing sixteen native children, of whom fifteen are boarders, and fifteen Americans ; total, thirty-one.

The schools at Edina are also in a prosperous state. A gradual improvement in morals is very perceptible ; there is more industry than formerly ; the children are quiet and obedient ; and the Spirit of God is evidently impressing some of their minds. A proposition having been made to establish a school at “Duawi's town,” distant thirty or forty miles from Edina, and one of the largest towns in the interior ; and Duawi having engaged to build a school-house and support the teacher and pupils ; the proposal has been accepted, and Joseph Winder, a native pupil of Edina school, is appointed teacher. The place is very healthy, the country around is more populous than many portions of the Bassa country, and many of the Kpese people resort there.

## MISSIONS IN ASIA.

## BURMAN AND KAREN MISSIONS.

The missions embraced in this designation are the Maulmain, Tavoy, and Arracan. Rangoon, reported heretofore as a distinct mission, will more properly be considered in connexion with Maulmain ; no missionary having resided there since the removal of

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\* Since this Report was presented to the Convention, intelligence has been received of the death of Mr. Crocker, at Monrovia, Feb. 26, of hemorrhage.

Mr. Abbott to Arracan. Arracan was formerly a part of the Burman Empire, and the Arracan missionaries are employed chiefly among Burmans and Karens. Some attention has been given by them to the Kemees, as, also, in the Maulmain Mission, one missionary is devoted to the Peguans.

#### MAULMAIN MISSION.

MAULMAIN.—A. JUDSON, J. H. VINTON, preachers; T. SIMONS, E. A. STEVENS, H. HOWARD, preachers and teachers; S. M. OSGOOD, preacher and printer; Mrs. JUDSON, Mrs. VINTON, Mrs. STEVENS, Mrs. HOWARD, Mrs. OSGOOD, Miss VINTON. Eight native preachers and assistants, including two assistants in translating.

AMHERST.—J. M. HASWELL, preacher; Mrs. HASWELL. Six native preachers and assistants, including two school-teachers.

CHETHTHINGSVILLE, one native preacher, and three native assistants.

NEWVILLE,                   “   “   “   “   two   “   “

BOOTAH,                       “   “   “   “   one   “   “

DONG YAN,                   “   “   “   “   two   “   “

Also seven out-stations, with four native assistants.

RANGOON, and vicinity, in Burmah Proper.—Several native assistants.

On their way to the mission, J. G. BINNEY, E. B. BULLARD, preachers; Mrs. BINNEY and Mrs. BULLARD.

Total, 6 stations and 8 out-stations; 5 preachers, 3 preachers and teachers, 1 preacher and printer, = 9 missionaries; and 9 female assistant missionaries. More than 30 native preachers and assistants.

The mission has lost a valued assistant missionary the past year, in the death of Mrs. Simons, at Tellicherry, May 1, on her return from Bombay. Mr. Chandler, machinist, and Mrs. Chandler, have been transferred to the Mission to Siam. They left Maulmain, July 18, and arrived at Bangkok, *via* Calcutta, Nov. 21.

Messrs. Binney and Bullard, and their wives, sailed from Boston for Maulmain, Nov. 18.

The arrangement of labors at Maulmain continues essentially as heretofore. Mr. Judson is pastor of the Burmese, and Mr. Stevens of the English church, assisted by Mr. Simons. Mr. Stevens has also the pastoral care of the Pgwo Karen church, at Dong Yan. Mr. Vinton distributes his labors according to the exigencies of the Sgau Karen department, at Maulmain, or among the Karen stations. Mr. Howard has charge of the Burmese boarding-school, and Mr. Simons of the Eurasian. To Mr. Osgood are committed the secular concerns of the mission, and since the departure of Mr. Chandler, he has resumed the superintendence of the printing and bindry department. Mr. Haswell, at Amherst, devotes himself mainly to the Peguans.

Considerable attention has been given by Mr. Stevens, during the year, to the necessities of the Pgwo Karens. The Pgwo often inquired “why there was no teacher for *them*?” and besought *him* to become their teacher. The designation of Mr. Bullard to the Pgwo Karen department,

appears to have been peculiarly seasonable. He will not only take the general oversight of the Pgws, but is competent to give them a translation of the scriptures; and will thus enable Mr. Stevens to reserve his principal labors for the Burmese department, to which he was originally appointed.\* Mr. Binney is expected to devote his attention more especially to the Sgau Karens.

*Churches, baptisms, &c.*—The number of churches in connexion with Maulmain Mission, exclusive of Rangoon and vicinity, is seven; two of these are Burman, three Sgau Karen, one Pgwo Karen, and one English. The number of stated preaching places is eleven, with an average aggregate attendance of 900. Three of these are the Burmese, Karen, and English chapels, at Maulmain; aggregate attendance, 350. There is also daily preaching at the bazaar station, and every evening the scriptures are read and expounded in the Burmese boarding-school. The number of additions by baptism for the year ending July 1, 1843, was seventy-eight, including sixteen added to the English church; whole number of members July 1, 538. 148 of this number belonged to the Maulmain Burmese church, and twenty-four to the English church; Amherst church numbered thirty-two. The other churches are Karen, and number as follows:—Chetthingsville church, 139; Newville, eighty-three; Bootah, seventy-one; Dong Yan, forty-one. Nineteen have been received by letter; thirty-eight dismissed, mostly from the English church; five have been excommunicated, three suspended, and one restored; and forty-one† have died.

*Table of Churches, Baptisms, &c.*

Churches.	Baptized.	Rec. by Let.	Dismissed.	Excluded.	Suspended.	Restored.	Died.	Present No.	Increase.	Decrease.
Maulmain (Burman),	4	3	13	2			4	148		12
“ (English),	16	5	24	2	3			24		8
Amherst (Burman),	1	11					1	32	11	
Chetthingsville (Karen),	25						26	139		1
Newville “	11		1				7	83	3	
Bootah “	10			1			2	71	7	
Dong Yan (Pgwo Karen),	11					1	1	41	11	
	78	19	38	5	3	1	41	538	32	21
										Net increase,‡ 11.

\* Mr. Stevens having had occasion to study the Pgwo Karen language, expresses a decided preference for the original Pgwo Karen character over the one compounded of the Pgwo and Sgau. It occupies less room, and is more consonant with the prejudices of the Pgws, who are unwilling to seem indebted to the *Burman* character, which the Sgau resembles. No advantage as to space would be gained by *romanizing*. The original character will, probably, be resumed.

† Mostly by cholera. This number does not include deaths among the Rangoon and other Karens of Burmah Proper, of whom Mr. Abbott estimates 500 to have died, together with several valuable native assistants. The cholera raged at different places in Burmah throughout the year.

‡ The total number reported last year was 581, shewing an *apparent* diminution of forty-three. The discrepancy may have been owing to some error in regard to the Burmese church, which, with the English, was reported last year 248.



*Schools.*—The boarding-schools at Maulmain, are the Burmese, Karen, and Eurasian, containing 157 scholars,—ninety-three males and sixty-four females,—beside a day school of twenty-five pupils,—fifteen males and ten females ; total, 182. Fifty-four of these are church-members,—forty-nine Karens, four Burmans, and one Eurasian. To the Burmese school a new department has been added since the date of the mission report, for the benefit of Eurasian children, under the patronage of the Maulmain Children's Friend Society, at the charge of ten rupees each, per month. Several of this class have already been placed in the school, the charges being less than at the Eurasian, where the English style of living more prevails. The two day schools at Amherst contain about seventy pupils. In the principal, containing fifty pupils, English is taught with Burmese. Both schools attend public worship on the Sabbath, beside a Sabbath school. They are also opened and closed with prayer and singing, in which all the children unite, most of whom are children of unconverted heathen parents. The Karen schools at Chetthingsville, Newville, and Dong Yan, with sixty-five pupils, were taught, the first two but two months, and the last but six weeks in the dry season, owing to the prevalence of cholera.

Under this department of schools come the arrangements which have been made for the establishment of an institution in the vicinity of Maulmain, for the education of Karens called to the work of the ministry. The importance of schools for training up Karen native preachers and teachers, was presented in the Annual Report for 1843 ; (Mag., vol. 23, p. 153 ;) and the views therein presented were favorably entertained by the General Board. A correspondence had already been opened with the Rev. Mr. Binney, then of Savannah, Ga., to secure his personal services in the arduous work. This negotiation, as is known to all, was happily successful. Mr. Binney and wife, after suitable deliberation, acceded to the invitation of the Board, and in November left this country, in company with other missionaries, to carry the design into effect. Years must elapse before the institution can go into its widest operation ; but the Board entertain high anticipations of its usefulness, and of the gradual extension of its benefits throughout the Karen tribes. The attention of Mr. Binney, meanwhile, will not be restricted to the department of theological instruction, but will embrace the educational interests of the Karens at large.

*Translation, printing, &c.*—The principal works in press, or in course of preparation, are the New Testament in Peguan, by Mr. Haswell, and a Burman and English Dictionary, by Mr. Judson. The epistles, from Galatians to Titus, in Peguan, were printed in 1842, in an edition of 2000 copies, 12mo. ; since which, Mr. Haswell has been revising the portion from Hebrews to Jude, making use as far as practicable, of the imperfect translation by Ko Manboke.

The dictionary, by Mr. Judson, is to consist of two parts, Burmese and English, and English and Burmese ; and will, probably, be completed in 1844–5.

The following is a table of the printing executed in 1842.

*Works printed in 1842.*

<i>Scriptures.</i> —Galatians to Titus, (Peguan,)	12mo.	1 ed.	Cops. 2,000	pp. 140	Total pp. 230,000
<i>Tracts.</i> —The Examiner, (Burmese,)	8vo.	1 “	2,000	16	32,000
A Father's Advice, “	“	2 “	10,000	16	160,000
1st Pt. Pilgrim's Progress, “	12mo.	1 “	1,000	160	160,000
			13,000		352,000
<i>School Books.</i> —Catechism of Scrip. Hist., “	18mo.	1 “	1,500	220	330,000
Geometry, “	8vo.	1 “	700	184	128,800
			2,200		458,800

At the last dates, the “Mother's Book,” prepared by the late Mrs. Comstock, was about to be put to press, in an edition of 1000 copies, 18mo. ; and an edition of 500 copies of the “Infant S. S. Questions.”

The “Religious Herald,” in Burmese, edited by Mr. Stevens, is published monthly, and commenced its second volume last January.

The aggregate of printing for the year ending Dec. 31, 1842, was 17,200 copies, or 1,090,800 pages, and of issues from the depository for the same period, 5567 copies, or 421,456 pages.

No printing was executed in 1841. The issues were 11,506 copies, or 1,066,422 pages.

Whole amount of printing at Maulmain prior to Jan. 1, 1843, 68,863,800 pages.

The *Maulmain Missionary Society* has continued its effective coöperation, as in former years, and beside a monthly appropriation for a school-teacher in the Burmese boarding-school, amounting to 150 rupees, has supported one Burman, one Peguan, two Pgwo Karen, and five Sgau Karen preaching assistants. Receipts of the Society, in donations and subscriptions, for the year ending June 30, 1843, 1379rs. 13as. 2p., more than \$600.

*Rangoon and vicinity.*—The hope, entertained at first, that frequent communication might be had with the Rangoon Karens by Mr. Abbott from Sandoway, has been disappointed, in consequence of the distance between the two places, and the unhealthiness of the intervening jungles. Nearly all who went to Sandoway, returned ill, and died. Our latest definite information respecting the station is from Mr. Vinton ; who, at the earnest solicitation of the assistants, visited Rangoon in November, 1842.

Mr. Vinton reports that the Rangoon Karens have been subject to severe trials since the departure of Mr. Abbott in 1840. “Forsaken by their teachers,—persecuted by the Burmans,—assailed by proselyting Catholics,—they had been emphatically ‘cast down,’ though ‘not destroyed.’” The Catholics, especially, had labored to make proselytes of the converts, particularly from among the assistants ; first plying them with bribes, and next assailing the religion

and character of the missionaries. But they had labored in vain. With an isolated exception, (and that not fully avowed,) those who had been baptized remained unshaken. Mr. Vinton was earnestly besought by the Karens to remain with them, at least for a season. "If it were not best for him to go into the jungle," they said, "he might converse with the impenitent in the town; and might encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of the converts, and answer the theological inquiries, and solve the doubts of the assistants." But the breaking out of the cholera at Maulmain hastened his return.

The expediency of reoccupying Rangoon at an early day, continues to be a question of the liveliest interest. Mr. Howard and family have signified their readiness to remove to the station, if it be deemed desirable, and if their place can be supplied at Maulmain; but at the latest advices, the mission appear to question the wisdom of reëntering Burmah Proper for the present.

#### TAVOY MISSION.

**TAVOY.**—J. WADE, preacher; F. MASON, C. BENNETT, preachers and teachers; and their wives.

Seven out-stations and seven assistants.

**MERGUI.**—L. INGALLS, D. L. BRAYTON, preachers; and their wives.

Six out-stations, and ten native assistants. (Reported last year.)

On their way to the mission, T. S. RANNEY, printer; Mrs. RANNEY; Miss J. A. LATHROP, school-teacher.

2 stations and 13 out-stations; 3 preachers, 2 preachers and teachers, 1 printer, and 7 female assistants = 13; 17 native assistants.

Mr. and Mrs. Ranney and Miss Lathrop sailed from Boston in November, in company with the missionaries for Maulmain. Mr. Ranney is expected to take charge of the printing department and bindry. Miss Lathrop will assist Mrs. Wade in the Karen school department. The health of Mrs. Wade, which has been much impaired, was partially reëstablished during her late visit to Maulmain.

*Schools.*—The report of the Tavoy station for the year ending July, 1843, has failed of reaching us, and our latest direct information, with a slight exception, is of May 28. At that time Mr. Mason had in charge ten or twelve select young men in course of training as native assistants, and Mr. Bennett a Karen boarding-school for boys, numbering forty. The attention of the assistants is given chiefly to biblical studies, but they are also instructed in writing, arithmetic, geography, use of the globes, original composition, and the English language.\* The studies of the boys' boarding school are essentially the same, with the exception of theology. The Karen boarding-school for girls, under the care of Mrs. Wade, numbered at first twelve or more pupils, but afterwards increased to

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\* Appendix D.



thirty. There was also a Burman school, as heretofore, beside the schools in charge of native school-teachers.

*Printing Department.*—In the printing department, the Karen New Testament has been passing through the press, and would be completed before the expiration of the year.\* The monthly Morning Star is in regular course of publication. A second edition of Ko Thah-byu's Memoir, in English, and a Karen and Burman dictionary are also in press. The whole amount of printing executed in 1842, was 1,809,000 pages, and from April, 1843, to July, 570,000 pages. The number of tracts distributed, was more than 2000, containing about 300,000 pages, chiefly of scripture. The following is a table of the printing and issues at Tavoy, from May 15 to Dec. 20, 1842.

*Table of printing, &c., in 1842.*

<i>In Sgau Karen.</i>		Size.	Pages.	Cops.	Total pp.
Romans,	1st ed.	12mo.	64	1500	96,000
Child's Book,	2d "	" "	154	1000	154,000
Supplement to Hymn Book,	1st "	32 "	128	1500	192,000
Epistles of James, 1st, 2d, and 3d of John,	" "	12 "	48	1500	72,000
Sermon on the Mount,	2d "	96 "	96	1000	96,000
The Teacher,	1st "	32 "	128	1000	128,000
New Testament, (first ten signatures,)+	" "	12 "	120	2000	240,000
Matthew's Gospel,	2d "	" "	74	500	37,000
Todd's Lectures,	1st "	" "	224	1000	224,000
Epistles to Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, and Philemon, of Peter, and Jude,	" "	" "	208	1000	208,000
Karen Newspaper, 4 No.'s, 4to.		4to.	20	1200	6,000
<i>In English and Karen.</i>					
Karen Dictionary, (commenced,)	" "	"	52	300	15,600
<i>In English.</i>					
Memoir of Ko Thah-byu,	" "	12mo.	204	100	20,400
<i>In Burmese.</i>					
On Repentance,	" "	32mo.	320	1000	320,000
Totals,			1840	14,600	1,809,000
Issued during the year,				9,057	1,531,834

Total pages printed at Tavoy from April 15, 1837, to December 1842, 11,281,400.

*Churches, baptisms, &c.*—The Burmese church at Tavoy has received by baptism two members, and numbers twenty. Of the Karen churches, Ya has received six, and Mata ten, = 16; four have been suspended, and one excluded; and six have died. Net increase, nine. Total, 572.

\* Since the above was written, the gratifying intelligence has reached us that the whole Karen New Testament was printed and out of press Nov. 1. (See Appendix E.)

† Only Matthew and Mark printed.

Table of churches, baptisms, &amp;c.

	Bap.	Excl.	Susp.	Died.	Whole No.
Tavoy, (Burman,)	2				20
Mata, (Karen,)	10				330
Toungbyouk, "					24
Ya and Wathau, "	6		4		46
Patsauoo, "		1		1	59 (?)
Pyeekehya, "				4	66 (?)
Palau, "				1	10 (?)

Of those added to Ya church, four were baptized at Wathau, a village recently located on Tavoy river. A part of the villagers commenced a settlement below, at Newburg, a year before, but the vicinity of the Burmans was annoying. The annual visitation of the Karen churches was partially suspended in 1842-3, in consequence of the cholera.

The *Tavoy Missionary Society* maintains its wonted efficiency, expending annually about \$250, and supporting six or eight assistant preachers and teachers. More than \$20 was received last year from the Mata church.

In the Pgwo Karen department, in the vicinity of Mergui, the labors of Mr. Brayton were suspended several months in consequence of the sickness of Mrs. Brayton. At length, with the advice of her physician and the approval of the mission, they were induced to take their departure for America, and proceed to Calcutta, whence they embarked for Philadelphia. The ship in which they had taken passage was compelled, however, to return to port, and the health of Mrs. Brayton having been greatly benefited, they returned to Mergui. Previously to this, Mr. Brayton had resided at Ulàh, the village located by him on the Tenasserim river. The village is still said to be a pleasant and healthy place; but the continued feebleness of Mrs. B. may require their removal to a station more favorable for passive exercise.

After the departure of Mr. Brayton for America, Ulàh and other Karen churches were visited by Mr. Ingalls; but the cholera had preceded him, and some of the most valued church members had fallen victims. Twelve died of cholera at Kabin and Mazau, and two of other diseases. Kata was also visited with cholera.

At Mergui, Oct. 31, the mission was in a more encouraging state. Several conversions had occurred in the English congregation, and more than twenty Karens had avowed a purpose to "serve the Lord Christ." Many of these were chiefs of villages, and from various parts of Mergui province. A series of religious meetings was in progress, in which Mr. Ingalls was assisted by Messrs. Brayton and Wade. A Karen boarding-school was taught at Mergui during the rains, containing thirty pupils.

## MISSION TO ARRACAN.

RAMREE.—G. S. COMSTOCK, preacher.

Out-station.—Cheduba and vicinity. *Ko Thoo-pau-oung*, and *Ko Tha-oo*, native assistants.

AKYAB.—L. STILSON, preacher ; Mrs. STILSON.

Out-stations.—Cruda, Chetza.

SANDOWAY.—E. L. ABBOTT, preacher ; Mrs. ABBOTT. *Myat Kyau*, *Tway Poh*, native preachers.

Out-stations.—Surmah, Buffalo, &c.

In this country, E. KINCAID, preacher ; Mrs. KINCAID.

3 stations, and 5 out-stations ; 4 preachers, and 3 female assistant missionaries ; 4 native assistants.

The Arracan Mission has been deeply afflicted the past year. Mrs. Comstock died at Ramree, April 28, and shortly afterwards the two youngest children of Mr. Comstock. In the Karen department, the assistants Blèh Poh and Shway Bay have also died, and the villages around Baumeé chapel, and the Magezzin settlement and Ongkyoung, have been mostly depopulated by cholera.

Apart from these sorrowful events, the mission has been prosperous. As was intimated in our last Report, Mr. Stilson made early arrangements, on his removal to Akyab, for visiting the Kemees on the river Koladan. During this excursion, "Christ was preached in several villages, and books distributed, and conversation held with individuals." But the principal object was to collect materials for the reduction of the Kemeé language to a written form. In regard to the characters to be employed in writing, Mr. Stilson "was surprised to find, on reëxamining the sounds, after all his partiality to Romanizing, that the Kemeé sounds can be more simply expressed by the Karen characters, with the addition of one or two new ones ; and their inflections of voice being far less numerous than the Karen, the written language will also be much less burdened with subsidiary vowel inflection points."

Of Mr. Stilson's operations at Akyab, few particulars have been received. Three have been added to the church by baptism ; present number, twenty-seven ; and others profess to be inquirers. The church at Cruda was visited in November, but seems to be enfeebled. Number of members, twelve.

At Ramree one individual has been baptized, and one received by letter ; present number of the church, not including Mr. and Mrs. Stilson, nine. Six or eight others have given their names to Mr. Comstock, as having been convinced of the truth of the Christian religion.

In the Karen department of the mission, large additions have been made to the churches. 134 were baptized in the dry season of 1842-3, by Mr. Abbott, or under his immediate direction ; and more than 200 by native pastors : 115 of these joined the Baumeé church, seventy-one Magezzin, and about 150 the church of Ong-



kyoung ; total, 336. Two of the native assistants were ordained to the pastoral office, in the early part of 1843. The subject of ordaining native assistants had been one of deep anxiety to Mr. Abbott. Obligated to be absent from the Karens the greater part of every year, the care of the churches is necessarily committed, in a great degree, to men chosen from among themselves, especially in Burmah Proper.

“The assistants,” says Mr. Abbott, (who never receive an appointment ‘until full satisfaction is obtained of their character and qualifications,’) “are, in fact, pastors as it relates to their own congregations, and evangelists, except that they are unordained.” “If these men are competent to preach the gospel,” he adds, “to lead and instruct Christian congregations, why not recognize them as also competent to administer the ordinances ? I have discouraged the idea of Karens coming ten or fifteen days’ journey to me to be baptized. Why not ordain their own pastors, under whose preaching they were converted, and under whose guidance they are to live ? Why not allow their pastors to baptize them at their own homes ? There are hundreds of Christians in Burmah who have never seen a missionary, and, unless there be a revolution in the land that shall sweep down the present monarchy—never will ! These Christians, of course, wish to be baptized, and why not ordain them pastors ? If God has called these men to *preach* the gospel, has He not also called them to administer its ordinances ?” Still, it is worthy of serious question, how far it is *safe* to intrust to native teachers, in their present comparative ignorance, the powers of the Gospel ministry. The opinion appears to have prevailed among the missionaries generally, who, it may be supposed, are best qualified to judge of the native character, that the time for ordaining a native ministry is not yet come. The class of native school-teachers, taught the last season by Mr. Abbott, numbered about thirty.

In Burmah Proper, persecution continues unallayed. Numerous cases of deepest interest are instanced by Mr. Abbott. “And the same scenes are liable to be acted over yearly.” “But what will the end of all these things be ? The noble, fearless testimony which the prisoners bear to the truth, has given their cause,” says Mr. Abbott, “notoriety and character. The common people, throughout the country generally, look upon the new religion with interest, at least, and *whisper* their sympathies with its suffering votaries.” These persecutions lead also to emigration. Within a period of two months, 120 Christian families, bringing with them more than 200 buffaloes, emigrated to Ongkyoung. “They had just gathered their harvest in Burmah, but the fearful acts of government gave them so much alarm, that they left all their paddy and fled to Arracan, having been previously assured that they would there be supplied with food for a year. They will not find those fruitful fields, and rivers abounding in fish, this side the Arracan mountains ; but they find *religious freedom—sweet, priceless freedom*. Here they may

worship God under their own vine in the open face of day, and not a dog move his tongue." Mr. Abbott spent a Sabbath with them in April last. The chapel could not contain more than a fourth of the assembly. The next day he "*staked out* a street for a new village, a location also for a new and larger chapel; and on that plot of ground, where the brushwood and grass had been cleared away, they knelt down, men, women, and children,—and consecrated it to God."

*Table of baptisms, &c., in 1842-3.*

Churches.	Bap.	Rec'd.	Whole No.
Ramree,	1	1	9
Akyab,	3		27
Cruda,			12
Baumees,	115		(?)
Magezzin,	71		(?)
Ongkyoung,	150		(?)
Total,	340		

#### MISSION TO SIAM.

**BANGKOK (Siamese Department).**—J. T. JONES, preacher; R. D. DAVENPORT, preacher and printer; J. H. CHANDLER, machinist; Mrs. JONES, Mrs. DAVENPORT, Mrs. CHANDLER.

(*Chinese Department.*)—J. GODDARD, preacher; Mrs. GODDARD. *Kiok Cheng, Chek Chin, Chek Gnyee Seng*, Chinese assistants.

Out-station.—Leng-kia-chu.

1 station and 1 out-station; 2 preachers, 1 preacher and printer, 1 machinist, and 4 female assistants; 3 native assistants.

Mr. Chandler and family, recently transferred from Maulmain, arrived at Singapore early in October, *via* Calcutta, and at Bangkok Nov. 21st. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport returned from Singapore in August, having been absent the preceding half of the year on account of Mrs. D.'s ill health. Mrs. Slafter's connexion with the mission was dissolved in November.\*

Throughout the year daily and Sunday religious services have been conducted in Siamese regularly: exercises of the morning service, reading of scriptures, sometimes by the missionary, and sometimes by the scholars in succession, followed by explanations, application, and prayer; and occasionally interspersed with singing. "But the genius of the language is ill adapted to foreign music, and it is doubtful whether there can be any good singing in Siamese or Chinese, except of *set pieces*, with the music made expressly for the words. Where the musical tones do not coincide with the natural tones of the language, the singing not only makes the most vague, but sometimes the most ludicrous representation of sacred things."

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\* In November, Mrs. Slafter was married to Capt. Donald Brown, master of the ship William S. Hamilton, of Liverpool, (Eng.)

“In these exercises, the Four Gospels, Acts, and some of the Epistles have been repeatedly explained.”

The exercises of the Sabbath service have generally been a practical exposition of some portion of the New Testament, while every one who can read, has the portion open before him. A deeply interested attention has been frequently paid to these exercises, but no satisfactory evidence of saving results. The attendance, both on the daily and Sunday services, has been about thirty, and limited, mostly, to those more or less directly connected with the mission, and in their employ. The mission school contained in the early part of the mission year ending July 1, fifteen pupils, twelve of whom were taught in Siamese by a native teacher, and five in Chinese by Mrs. Davenport. Several were also taught in English by Mrs. D., and, afterwards, in English and vocal music, by Mrs. Jones. The number was subsequently reduced, partly in consequence of the fear of the government then prevailing, and partly from a rule adopted by the mission to receive those pupils only, whose parents or guardians would give a written engagement that they should remain at least a year. Studies—Siamese, Chinese, and English languages, the sacred scriptures, arithmetic, and vocal music. On the Sabbath, besides attending Siamese worship, the scholars are questioned on the subject of discourse, and commit portions of scripture to memory, &c.

Of the *Chinese department*, during the past year, the mission report as follows :—

“The daily morning worship, accompanied by the explanation of a portion of scriptures, has usually been attended by ten or twelve natives. In the evening, the brethren are accustomed to meet together by themselves for worship. On Sunday there have been two discourses, the first preceded by the reading and brief explanation of a chapter so selected as to give a somewhat connected view of the Mosaic history,—and, during a part of the year, a prayer or inquiry meeting has been held during the intermission. The usual number of attendants on Sunday has varied from thirty to forty. During most of the year, a third meeting has been held at a rice mill, owned by one of the brethren, situated amid a dense population. A weekly meeting on Wednesday has also been held at Sam-wang-sia, three or four miles above our residence, and on the opposite side of the river, at the house of one of the brethren ; it has not been very fully attended, but has manifestly produced a good effect on the neighborhood.

“The services of Kiok Cheng have been continued during the year. He has assisted in conducting Sunday worship ;—has usually gone to Sam-wang-sia on Wednesday,—has spent much time in distributing tracts and visiting here in Bangkok,—has prepared (under Mr. Goddard’s supervision) a small tract on the worship of Pun-tau, the prevailing form of Chinese idolatry in this country,—set the type for printing the same ; and has made four visits of two or three weeks each, to Leng-kia-chu : besides that, he has gone to spend two months there,—to rent a house, establish a day school, and commence a regular out-station, to be supplied constantly by one of the assistants. During the last half of the year, Chek Chin has been employed part of the time in distributing tracts, the remainder of his time being spent in study of the scriptures. He bids fair to become a useful assistant. A month since, Chek Gnyee Seng was also appointed an assistant. His age, character, and rank, as well as his understanding of the scriptures,



seem to fit him to become useful ; he is now engaged in distributing tracts, and will, probably, take his turn in laboring in Leng-kia-chu. A bible class composed of three assistants, Chek Ti, and a teacher, young brethren of promise, has met four times a week to receive instruction, and has now nearly completed the interpretation of the New Testament. There is reason to hope these five individuals may become useful ministers of the gospel.

“As results of the labors of the year, five have been baptized, and continue to walk in fellowship with the church ; some of them give promise of much future usefulness. One other person may now be considered a candidate for baptism, and two or three others are encouraging inquirers. There are also two persons at Leng-kia-chu, who give much reason to hope that they are already sincere worshippers of the true God. One of them requested baptism some time since. There are three or four encouraging inquirers. Three of the native brethren have been removed by death ; Chek Káu, July, 1842 ; though deranged during most of his sickness, during rational intervals he appeared to hold fast his attachment to Jesus ; Chek Yet, killed suddenly at Hongkong, April 25, where he had been with Mr. Dean for a year past ; and Chek Hò, killed here in Bangkok, June 6. Though the manner in which these brethren were called away prevented us from witnessing their triumph in the trying hour, yet their lives for some time previous to their departure, were such as to give every reason to hope that they were prepared to meet God in peace, relying on the atonement of Jesus. The number of native members of the church is now eighteen, three of whom are in China ; one is an assistant with Mr. Dean ; the other two with their friends, and may be expected to return here before long. The members of the church have walked together in harmony and love, and, with one or two exceptions, have exhibited a good degree of spirituality of mind and engagedness in the cause of Christ.

“The monthly contributions for missions has amounted to twenty-four ticals, (or \$14,40).”

*Printing and Foundry Department.*—This has been under the immediate supervision of Mr. Jones the past year, that Mr. Davenport might devote the more attention to tract distribution. Mr. D. resumed it on his return from Singapore.

The amount of printing has been less than in some former years, the demand for books having temporarily declined, and the supply of paper being deficient. Only one press has been kept at work, and that but part of the time. The whole number of volumes or copies printed was 17,200, and of pages, 743,900 ; including in Siamese, the Gospel by John, and the Epistles, 1st and 2d Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and 1st and 2d Thessalonians,\* also a Siamese grammar, &c., and two tracts in Chinese. Of the Chinese tracts, one on the worship of Puntáu was written by Kiok Cheng, under the supervision of Mr. Goddard ; the other was prepared by Rev. Mr. Medhurst, of the London Missionary Society.

A box of tracts was also received from Singapore, and 100 copies of the Christian Almanac, in Chinese, prepared by Rev. Mr. Bell, of Macao.

Some addition has been made in the foundry department. A new

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\* Oct. 13, the printing of Revelation was nearly completed ; and the whole New Testament would be ready for distribution before the close of the month.

fount of type (Siamese) has been mostly prepared during the year ; and the blocks for a tract, in Chinese, entitled “The Life of Christ,” 160 pages, have been nearly completed. Arrangements have been made for a supply of a Siamese fount of type from the American Board of Commissioners, for a revised edition of the New Testament, of the size of double pica, or of about one third the size of the type now in use, which last is equivalent to “double English.”

*Schedule of printing executed at the Bangkok Mission press, 1842-3.*

Ed.	Titles.	No. pp.	No. cops.	Print'g begun	Completed.
1st	Gospel by John,	*96	3000	June, 1842,	Aug. 5, '42,
	I. Corinthians,	52	2000	Aug. 8,	Sept. 6,
	II. Corinthians,	36	2000	Sept. 8,	Sept. 26,
	Galatians and Ephesians,	36	1000	Oct. 10,	Nov. 1,
	Sea Captain,	32, 12mo.	1500	Nov. 7,	“ 22,
	Golden Balance,	40, 8vo.	1000	May 1, '43,	May 30, '43,
	Philippians, Colossians,	} 45	1000	“ 20,	June 20,
	I. & II. Thessalonians,				
	Catalogue of Scripture proper names,	} 72	100	Sept. 10, '42,	Dec., '42,
	Siamese Grammar,	92	250	July,	“ 20,
	Romanizing Siamese,	24	200	Nov.,	Jan., '43,
	Printed Letter,	3, 4to	150		
	Bills of Lading,	1, 4to	1000		
	Puntau, (Chinese,)	12	2000	June 10, '43,	June 17,
	Offering to the Dead, (“	20	2000	“ 20,	July.

Total pages of matter, 563.—Total number of copies, 17,200.—Total number of pages, 743,900.

From 100 to 150 copies of all the *epistles* are folded, gathered, and carefully laid aside, to be bound together when the New Testament is completed.

*Tract distribution, &c.*—The distribution in Siamese has amounted to 19,782 tracts, containing 677,388 pp., and in Chinese to 7,888 tracts and portions of scripture, containing 187,125 pp. ; total, 27,670 tracts, or 864,513 pp. At the commencement of the cold season, measures had been contemplated for a more vigorous prosecution of this work. But they were thwarted. “It was stated that the English government at Singapore had received reports of an infringement of their Treaty of Commerce, and were about to send a messenger in a gun-boat to make inquiries regarding it. This gun-boat was soon magnified into a man-of-war, and then into a fleet of thirty—fifty sail ; and sudden horror of all foreigners seized the whole kingdom. In these circumstances, nobody called for books,—nobody cared to take them when offered, and nobody attended our services except those who were in our employ, and some even of those fled in dismay.” Another inauspicious circumstance occurred about the same time. “It would seem that some inferior agents of government, in want of some other pretext to extort money, found a timorous man in possession of some Christian

\* In the sum total of pages, all are reckoned as octavo except the Sea Captain, which is in the duodecimo form.

books, and wrought on his fears by telling him they were prohibited, that they must take him to the higher officers, who would fine and flog him, but would let him escape this time if he would burn his books and pay them a few ticals. Such a story would spread like wild fire, through the length and breadth of the land, and multitudes, on such a report, would throw their books into the river or the fire.”\* The consequence of all this was, a stagnation of the work of distribution, and a great diminution of intercourse with the natives in every form. More recently, confidence has been restored; and the tracts previously distributed having been almost universally destroyed, the demand proportionably has greatly increased.

#### MISSION TO CHINA.

VICTORIA (Hongkong).—W. DEAN, J. L. SHUCK, I. J. ROBERTS, preachers; D. J. MACGOWAN, physician; Mrs. SHUCK. *Hok Heng*, native assistant.

4 missionaries, one of whom is a physician; one female assistant missionary; 1 native assistant.

Under appointment to the mission, THOMAS T. DEVAN, preacher and physician; and Mrs. DEVAN.

Our last Annual Report brought the history of the mission to Jan., 1843. The lamented death of Mrs. Dean, of confluent small-pox, occurred the 29th of March following. Dr. Macgowan arrived at

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\* For the better understanding of these circumstances, the mission have furnished the following notices of the Siamese government. “It is well known to be a despotism of the most absolute kind. But while the king is a despot, it does not follow that he is the only one in the empire. Those who occupy the highest places near him are, in their sphere, as despotic as himself. Their subordinates, again, act the tyrant as far as their circumstances allow. The various officers under the king, have salaries attached to their offices, but these are always so pitiful in amount, and so inadequate to their exigencies, that they feel, in some sense, compelled to squeeze as much as they can from all in their power. No favor is ever granted, or even expected from these officers, except as an equivalent for some valuable present. Hence, when even a missionary calls upon a nobleman, he is generally met by some of his attendants with the inquiry, ‘What have you brought as a present?’ If he answers, ‘Nothing,’ he stands a very doubtful chance of seeing the nobleman at all,—certainly not under an hour, or two hours’ attendance. This vexatious process goes from rank to rank through all the nation. There are now a few exceptions as acquaintance with foreigners increases, but they are still few. If a present is brought and the request denied, the present is still received, for every man among them ‘loveth gifts.’ The subalterns learn to ape their superiors, till every petty constable and turnkey manages to get his bribes, and this process of getting a living is winked at by those who are higher, as any interference to check it in the lower grades, might bring them into difficulty.

“Those, therefore, who hold no official station, have learned that it is not a desirable matter to expose themselves to any of the harpies of office, if it is practicable to avoid them. This is not wholly practicable,—but they would rather forego many things which are very desirable, than expose themselves unnecessarily. If really liable to a fine, a man knows it is scarcely possible to escape without paying ten times the original amount if he falls into the hands of the lowest minions of government, as they will squeeze at every step he proceeds. The people are, therefore, ‘all their lifetime subject to bondage through fear’ of some government extortion.”



Macao March 13, and soon after joined his brethren at Hongkong. At a subsequent date (the last of June) he proceeded to Canton, and, for a few weeks, was associated with Dr. Parker in the care of the hospital. In September he returned to Hongkong and took passage for Chusan, where he arrived Oct. 11. At the last date, Nov. 8, he was at Ningpo, with a view to ascertain the desirableness of a location there, and the establishment of a mission hospital.

Mr. Roberts removed from Chekchú to Victoria in February. His labors have been, preaching and tract distribution, interrupted, however, for several months, by ill health. Mr. Shuck and Mr. Dean have continued to labor at Victoria, with encouraging prospects. Mr. Shuck writes, June 10,—

“We now have thirty-three stated Chinese services every week, beside occasional ones. Our congregations are large and interesting, and several individuals afford us strong hopes that they are beginning to inquire for the right way. On the 28th of May, we had the privilege of organizing another church, with br. Dean as pastor, to be known as the Tièchiú church of Hongkong. The cause among the foreigners is also in an encouraging state. Three were baptized a Sabbath or two ago, and there are other cases of interest.”

The whole number of foreigners baptized the past year was six; two Chinese were also baptized by Mr. Roberts; one Chinese has been excluded, one has died. Hok Heng continues faithful, and is laboriously engaged in the various employments of visiting, distribution, preaching, &c. The Queen's Road church, under the care of Mr. Shuck, numbers twenty-four members; six added by baptism, two died, suspended one. Collections at monthly concert, &c., \$18,24. The ordinary attendance at the chapel is about 100, and at the bazaar chapel, forty-five. A small school has been taught by Mrs. Shuck. 12,000 tracts have been printed, and about 45,000 distributed.

The mission express, in their annual letter, a deep conviction of the importance of increasing the number of laborers in that field. An appeal has been addressed by them, as is well known, to the churches of six cities in this country, to send out and sustain, each, one mission family. The Acting Board were constrained, by a consideration of the necessities of other missions and the difficulty of providing for all, to withhold the coöperation which, in other circumstances, they would gladly have bestowed. The appeal, however, has not been in vain. A highly esteemed brother in a neighboring city (New York) has responded to the call, and is now under appointment; with the abundant assurances of his brethren, that provision shall be made for his outfit and support without drawing upon their ordinary mission contributions. He is expected to embark for China, with his companion, in the course of a few weeks.

A series of meetings were held at Hongkong in August and September, consisting of missionaries of various denominations, with regard to a proposed standard version of the scriptures in Chinese.

It was agreed that a version better adapted for general circulation than any hitherto published, was desirable, and measures were adopted for a revised translation, both of the Old and New Testaments. Among the resolutions was the following :—

“That the whole body of Protestant missionaries to the Chinese do form a general committee for the purpose of revising the translation of the scriptures in the Chinese language ; and that this committee be subdivided into local committees of stations, each to consist of all the missionaries at that station : that the work of revision be subdivided and apportioned to the several stations. That when each local committee has completed its task, a transcript thereof shall be sent to each station for further revision, and then these transcripts, with the corrections upon them, shall be submitted to the original revisers. When the whole of the New Testament shall have been thus revised, each station shall select one or more of its most experienced men to act as delegates in a meeting of the general committee,—it being understood that each station will be entitled to one vote only,—and these shall be the final judges as to the propriety of each revision : after which the whole shall be submitted to the Bible Societies in Great Britain and America for their acceptance.”

The subject having been submitted to the Acting Board, they have adopted an order authorizing Mr. Goddard of the Chinese department of the Siam Mission to repair to Hongkong at his earliest convenience. It was deemed important, in view of the existing state of the work of translation among Protestant missionaries in China, to secure to all the missionaries of this Convention, laboring for the Chinese, the best facilities within their reach for becoming fully competent, either to execute versions of their own, or to judge of translations made by others.

#### MISSION TO ASSAM.

**SIBSAGAR.**—N. BROWN, preacher ; O. T. CUTTER, printer ; Mrs. BROWN and Mrs. CUTTER. *Ramsagar, Nidhi Levi*, native assistants.

**NOWGONG.**—M. BRONSON, preacher ; Mrs. BRONSON. *Peter*, native assistant.

**GOWAHATTI.**—C. BARKER, preacher ; Mrs. BARKER. *Caleb*, native assistant.

3 stations ; 3 preachers, 1 printer, and 4 female assistants ; 4 native assistants.

Mr. Cutter removed to Sibsagar with the press last autumn. The removal from Jaipur to a more central location, and where the departments of translation and printing could be carried forward together more conveniently, had been under contemplation for a considerable time ; but it was difficult to determine satisfactorily the superior claims of any one station. The considerations in favor of Sibsagar appeared on the whole to preponderate. The station is in close proximity to Rangpur, Gorgaon and Jorhat, “places which the original Assamese (or Ahoms) made the centres of their power and influence, where the kings always resided,” and in which the

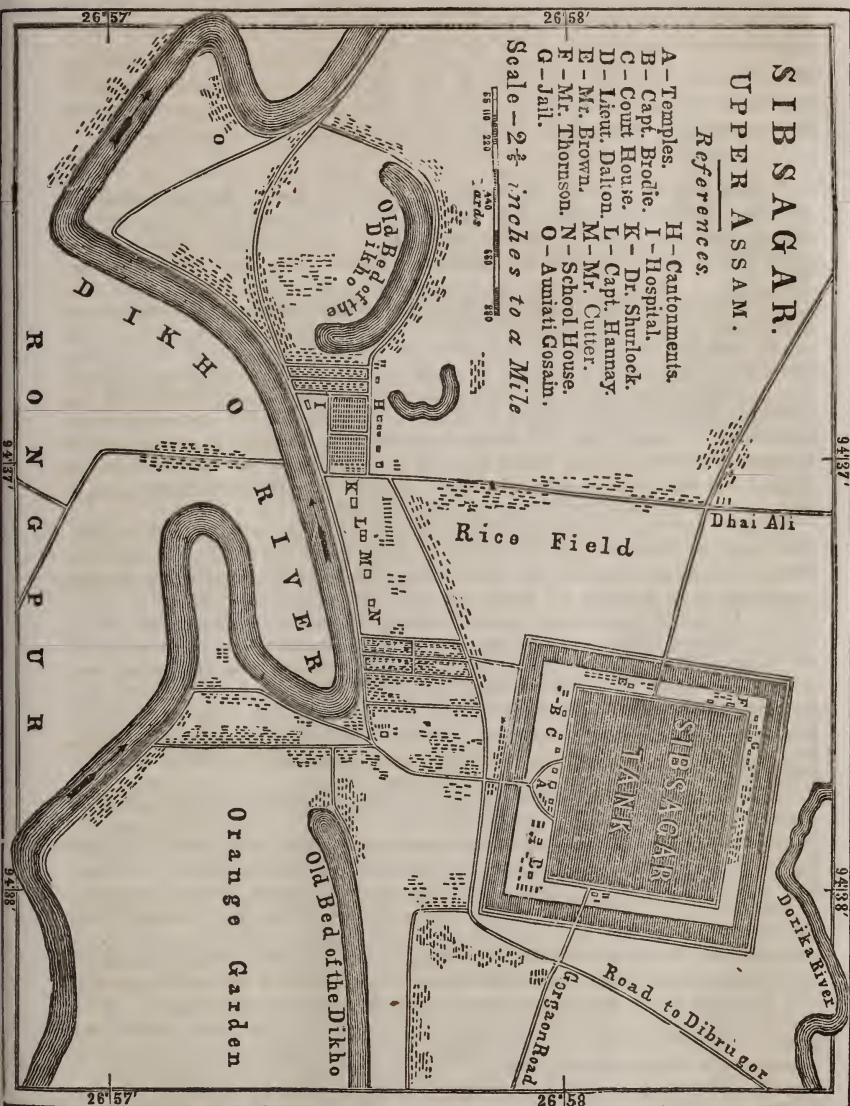
# SIBSAGAR. UPPER ASSAM.

## References.

- A-Temples.
- B-Capt. Brodie.
- C-Court House.
- D-Lieut. Dalton.
- E-Mr. Brown.
- F-Mr. Thomson.
- G-Jail.
- H-Cantonments.
- I-Hospital.
- K-Dr. Shurlock.
- L-Capt. Hannay.
- M-Mr. Cutler.
- N-School House.
- O-Aminah Goshah.

Scale-2  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches to a Mile

58 110 220 340 460 580 700 820





Assamese language is spoken in its greatest purity. It stands also in the midst of a dense Assamese population. The Sibpur district,\* of which it is the capital, contains more than 200,000 inhabitants. In a circle embracing Sibsagar and Jorhat, distant from each other but thirty miles, there are "several thousand" villages; and within six miles of the former, more than a hundred large villages beside innumerable small ones. It has also the advantage of preoccupancy, over Tezpur and other places in the vicinity, having been adopted as a mission station in 1841, and Mr. Brown, who is translating the scriptures into Assamese, being already a resident of the place.†

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\* There are six districts in Assam: Kamrup, or Lower Assam, population 300,000; Darrang, population more than 200,000; Nowgong, 250,000 population; Sibpur, more than 200,000; Mottok, or Sadiya,—and Lakhimpur, which is on the north side or right bank of the Brahmaputra. Whole population of Assam, 1,500,000.

† The station which has most come into competition with Sibsagar is Gowahatti, at the eastern extremity of Kamrup district, of which it is the capital. This is the capital indeed of all Assam, at the present time, being the residence of the Commissioner of the Province, and having a population of from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The principal objections to Gowahatti were the comparative sparseness of the Assamese population in its neighborhood, and, especially, the fact, according to our best means of judging, that the Assamese spoken in that vicinity is a corruption of the pure Assamese, bearing nearly as close resemblance to the Bengali as to the Ahom; and that, such as it is, it is spoken principally by the lower classes, and is likely soon to be supplanted by the Bengali altogether.

It should be noted, that the territory of Assam, according to its present designation, embraces Assam Proper and Lower Assam, and that the former alone was the country or original home of the Ahom race; (Asom or Assam being the Bengali pronunciation of Ahom;) of which they had held possession since about A. D. 1228. Lower Assam, or Kamrup, was an independent and ancient kingdom, of an entirely different origin; and Darrang was also one of its provinces. The power of the Kamrup kings began to decline in A. D. 1682; the province of Darrang was wrested from them by the Ahom kings about 1732; but it was not till 1790 that Kamrup, as a separate kingdom, ceased to exist. The Ahom kings succeeded at length in reducing it to their dominion; this was only for a short time; yet being found annexed, at the time it became known to the English, Kamrup has also been included under the general name of Assam.

Corresponding with this diversity of origin, is the diversity of dialects spoken in the two divisions of Assam. According to the best information at command, although there is some discrepancy in the testimony, there is a material difference between the dialect of Assam Proper, and that of Lower Assam, although both dialects are called Assamese. The natives often speak indeed, in common parlance, of Assamese and Dhekeri and Bengali as being the same language, (Dhekeri is the generic name of the inhabitants of Lower Assam,) being all derived from the Sanscrit; and not like Hindusthani and Burmese, which come from different sources. And yet, says Mr. Brown, "the difference is so great, that a missionary speaking only Assamese would not be understood by the people of Lower Assam." The remark needs some qualification, as applied to Gowahatti. The native dialect, or Dhekeri, so far as it has not been supplanted by the Bengali, approximates more closely to the Assamese Proper *there*, than in any other part of Lower Assam. This is owing to the fact that Gowahatti was conquered by the Ahom kings in 1662 or 1682, and a viceroy and other Ahom officers placed there; whose descendants of course, with others who removed from Assam Proper, continued to speak their own language, mingled more or less with the dialect of the native Dhekeris, until Bengali gained the ascendancy over both; but the rest of Lower Assam, as already mentioned, was not subjected to the Ahom sway till

Sibsagor having been selected for the location of the printing establishment, and consequently the residence of Mr. Cutter, Mr. Barker, with consent of the mission, relinquished to him his mission house, with the expectation of establishing a new station "at Darrang, in Darrang district, or some other situation in that vicinity," and repaired to Tezpur, the capital of Darrang, where he remained about two months; he then removed to Gowahatti, and is now awaiting communications from the Board. Gowahatti, he conceives, "is the most important missionary station in Assam. Kamrup, the district of which it is the principal station, is only about one third as large as Nowgong district, but has a larger population; and though Bengali is used by the higher classes, and the pronunciation of Assamese by those who use it is different from what prevails in Assam Proper, it is still the Assamese language which is generally spoken and understood, and in which books are to be made and instruction given to the people."\* Gowahatti is distant ten hours' travel on the river from Darrang against the current, and six hours' with the current.

The position and employments of Mr. Bronson at Nowgong have undergone no essential change since our last Report, if we except the projecting of an Orphan Institution for the reception of destitute and friendless orphan children. The institution is particularly designed for boys and girls of from three to eight years of age, who, while they are thus secured from the corruptions and superstitions of their countrymen, may be constantly kept under the influence of Christian instruction for ten or twelve years. The plan has been approved by the Assam missionaries, and by benevolent residents in Assam; some of whom have so generously subscribed for the support of the institution, as to make pecuniary aid from the Board, for the present, unnecessary. It was proposed to open the school immediately, in connection with the Nowgong Mission school, if the funds for erecting the necessary buildings, &c., should be obtained. A subscription was accordingly circulated in Assam for the purpose, in August, and soon amounted to more than 1200 rs., chiefly in annual subscriptions.

The Nowgong Mission school has been in operation throughout the year. The average attendance, during the unfavorable season, was thirty, and sixty during the cold season. A convenient school-house has been erected, forty by forty-eight feet, divided into three rooms, one large school-room and two recitation rooms, which will

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a century afterwards. Even this advantage, however, appears to be rapidly wasting away. "Gowahatti being mostly populated from the influx below, i. e., from Kamrup and Bengal, the original inhabitants form but a small minority. Of course, their language must in a short time die away before the Bengali, which has already gained a complete ascendancy throughout the rest of Kamrup," and is recognized by the European residents and the native officers as the established language of the province. Indeed, "as a language," says Mr. Brown, "the day is over with the Dhakeri—it has made its obeisance to the Bengali, and has retired."

\* See preceding note.

accommodate 100 pupils. The teachers have been Caleb and Peter, from the Intally Native Christian Institution at Calcutta, and the scholars have made a very satisfactory progress. The vernacular language is chiefly taught, but a few of the more advanced study English. The study of the scriptures forms a part of the daily duties of the school. A school was also taught at Jaipur, of from thirty to forty pupils, and daily and Sabbath worship conducted in Assamese.

#### MISSION TO THE TELOOGOO.

NELLORE.\*—S. S. DAY, S. VAN HUSEN, preachers; Mrs. DAY, Mrs. VAN HUSEN.

— *McCarthy, Elisha, Zacharias*, native assistants.

1 station; 2 preachers, 2 female assistants; 3 native assistants.

The Teloo goo mission, though greatly in need of reinforcement, is steadily advancing in efficiency and interest. The missionaries occupy distinct parts of the city, Mr. Van Husen having removed to the south west border in July.† This arrangement increases the influence of the mission, while, in consequence of the generosity of the civilian who has charge of the premises, there is no additional expense. The labors of the missionaries are as in past years. Excursions for preaching and tract distribution have been made to Gunnapatam, Janavardoo, the Mount, &c., with the usual varied interest. Three were baptized in August, in presence of several hundred natives and some Eurasians, in the Pennaar, near “where Vankappa, the first convert, was baptized in 1340.” One of the candidates was a Teloo goo young man, member of the boarding school. Another was the assistant Elisha, of Tamil extraction, but speaking Teloo goo. He had professed Christianity many years, and is now actively engaged in preaching the gospel. The third was an Eurasian young woman, member of Mr. Day’s family.

Some progress has been made in the establishing of schools. Three village schools were commenced in September, and a fourth engaged. Other applications had been made for schools from villages eight or ten miles distant. One was about to be opened at Nellore. “The mass of the population, it is becoming somewhat evident,” say the missionaries, “feel, to some extent, the influence of the gospel light, and thousands begin to *doubt* as to the *divinity* of their idols.”

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\* Nellore stands on the south side of the river Pennaar, 110 miles north of Madras, on the great road to Hyderabad, Calcutta, &c.; and 15 miles from the bay of Bengal. Population, including three adjacent villages, 20,000. (See *Mag.*, vol. 23, p. 97.)

† Recent letters speak of Mr. Van Husen’s declining health.



## MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

The following individuals have received appointments, and have entered or are on their way to their respective fields of labor.

In North America,

*Cherokee Mission*—Mrs. E. N. Upham and Mrs. R. W. Upham,\* and one native assistant.

*Creek*           “       Eber Tucker, preacher.

“ Europe,

*Mission to France*—F. Dujardin, native preacher ; I. Foulon, native assistant.

“    *to Germany*—J. A. Remmers, R. Jorgensen, native preachers.

“    *to Greece*—Albert N. Arnold, preacher ; Mrs. Arnold ; Miss S. Emily Waldo, teacher.

“ West Africa,

*Mission to the Bassas*—Mrs. Mary C. Crocker ; Joseph Winder, native assistant.

“ Asia, (beside native assistants),

*Maulmain Mission*—Joseph G. Binney and Edwin B. Bullard, preachers ; Mrs. Binney and Mrs. Bullard.

*Tavoy*           “       Thomas S. Ranney, printer ; Mrs. Ranney ; Miss Julia A. Lathrop, teacher.

Total fourteen, beside native preachers and assistants.

Appointments have also been made of Edmund B. Cross, preacher, and Mrs. Cross, to the Greek Mission ; and Thomas T. Devan, preacher and physician, and Mrs. Devan, to the China Mission.

Of those who have entered on their appointments during the year, Messrs. Binney and Arnold and their wives, and Miss Waldo and Miss Lathrop, received special invitation from the Board. The stations to which they are assigned were in urgent need of reinforcement ; their adaptation respectively to the duties to be discharged, had been abundantly ascertained ; and none had proffered themselves spontaneously for the work. It is matter of hearty gratulation, and of devout gratitude to the Head of the church, that He had imparted so largely of his spirit to these beloved brethren and sisters ; and that they responded to the appeal as became His professed followers, and in consistency with their own good report among the churches. But we allude to the manner of their appointment, not for private commendation, but for general admonition and encouragement. The result is a token for the future : it is a pledge that, *if the churches*

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\* The appointment of Messrs. W. P. and H. Upham was noted in the Report for 1843.

will supply the pecuniary means, there will also be a simultaneous supply of suitable missionary laborers. Brethren and sisters of the highest qualifications, their worthiness known and acknowledged of all men, stand obedient to the word of Christ and the indications of his providence, ready to go, for his name's sake, whithersoever he shall send them.

The following are the names of individuals whose connexion with the missions has been dissolved, by death or otherwise.

In North America,

*Shawano Mission*—R. Simerwell, teacher, and Mrs. Simerwell.

“ Europe,

*Mission to Denmark*—A. Mœnster, native preacher.

“ West Africa,

*Mission to the Bassas*—J. C. Minor, printer.

“ Asia,

*Maulmain Mission*—Mrs. C. H. Simons.

*Arracan* “ Mrs. Sarah D. Comstock.

*China* “ Mrs. Theodosia A. Dean.

*Siam* “ Mrs. M. M. Slafter.

Total 6, from this country.

Net increase, beside those who are still in this country, and exclusive of native preachers and assistants, 8.

### RECAPITULATION.

	N. Amer.	Europe.	W. Africa.	Asia.	Total.
The number of Missions is	7	3	1	7	18
Stations and out-stations,	19	20	3	45	87
Missionaries and assist. missionaries,	32	10	6	63	111
Native preachers and assistants,	10	25	2	62	99
Churches,	15	26	2	32	75
Baptisms reported,	283	104		451	838(?)
Present number of members,	1600(?)	820(?)	24	2445(?)	4889(?)

Fourteen missionaries and assistant missionaries have been sent abroad the past year; three assistant missionaries have died, and three missionaries and assistants have been dismissed: net increase, 8. The number of *native* preachers and assistants has decreased. Receipts from donations and legacies, \$62,062 69. From all other sources, \$12,346 32. Expenditures, \$89,795 00. Excess of expenditures, \$12,847. Balance against the Board, April 1, 1844, added to the deficit of last year, \$27,706 16.

## CONCLUSION.

It only remains to re-state, summarily, what has been spread before the churches at length in former years ; the claims of the missions for reinforcement. Among them the Siam Mission stands preëminent, in both its departments. Next come the Assamese, consigned to American Baptists, by general consent, to be saved or lost : then, Burmah, with Arracan, and Tenasserim, and the thousands of evangelized Karens. Then, China, and the Teloogoos, West Africa, and the Indian tribes. Of all the missions, there is scarcely a solitary one that has not pleaded for years, and continues to plead, importunately, for immediate help.

But they plead almost in vain. The considerations urged by them, and on their behalf, have been reiterated till they appear to have lost their power to move. The number and deplorable state of the heathen and unevangelized, to whom our brethren have been sent,—the multiplied avenues of approach laid open before them, and the ease of access unprecedented in all past time,—the vast amount of preparatory labor expended, and waiting to be matured to profitable results,—the encouragement to effort, as presented in the wakefulness and susceptibility of the heathen mind, now, at last, aroused from its leaden sleep,—the success already achieved in many of the missions, in the conversion of thousands of pagans from the power of Satan unto God,—the love of Christ, his expiatory sufferings, his last command,—the awards of the judgment day,—the repetition of these considerations, and such as these, seems almost a thing of course. Few and seldom are the succors sent to the relief of our toil-worn brethren. They almost cease to hope ; and, like men whose day is drawing to its close, they begin to compose themselves to the mysterious ordering of their lot, and to look how they may best perpetuate some relics of their toils for the aid of any who possibly will come when they have gone. Blest with prosperity within, almost unparalleled, as compared with the instrumentalities placed at their disposal ; and bearing down, by their very luxuriance, the props which barely sufficed for their support in their earliest development ; the missions have been allowed, with few exceptions, to extend and spread themselves abroad unheeded and unsustained ; and the work of reinforcing, that was demanded years ago, remains, with most, to be begun. A generation has passed away, with its opportunities, its responsibilities, and its awards.—*Will the generation of those who follow, rightly discern, fulfil, and garner theirs ?*



## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

*Expenditures\* of the Board during the year ending April 1, 1844.*

## MISSIONS IN ASIA.

## MAULMAIN MISSION.

Remittances,	13,000 00	
Passage of Messrs. J. G. Binney and E. B. Bullard, with their wives, to Maulmain,	1,100 00	
Outfit of do.,	771 87	
Printing and binding materials,	506 96	
Payment of drafts and sundry purchases,	1,803 12	
	<hr/>	17,181 95

## TAVOY MISSION.

Remittances,	5,000 00	
Passage of Mr. Thomas S. Ranney and wife, and Miss Julia A. Lathrop, to Maulmain,	800 00	
Outfit of do.,	899 52	
Printing and binding materials,	127 66	
Sundry payments and purchases,	1,113 04	
	<hr/>	7,940 22

## ARRACAN MISSION.

Remittances,	4,500 00	
Payment of drafts and purchases,	1,210 93	
Balance for passage of Rev. E. Kincaid and family to this country,	254 40	
	<hr/>	5,965 33

## ASSAM MISSION.

Remittances,	5,000 00	
Printing materials,	49 00	
Sundry purchases,	318 56	
	<hr/>	5,367 56

## SIAM MISSION.

Remittances,	4,500 00	
Binding materials,	233 53	
Sundry purchases,	574 61	
	<hr/>	5,313 14

## CHINA MISSION.

Remittances,	6,000 00	
Sundry purchases,	121 54	
Outfit of Dr. Macgowan, in part,	140 00	
	<hr/>	6,261 54

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\* Including Bible, Tract, and Government appropriations.

## TELOOGOO MISSION.

Remittances,	3,000 00	
Sundry payments,	22 69	
	<hr/>	3,022 69

Remitted to Boyd, Beeby & Co., on account of loss in Calcutta in 1841,		5,000 00
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## MISSION IN WEST AFRICA.

## BASSA MISSION.

Payment of drafts,	872 24	
Printing and binding materials,	95 38	
Sundry purchases,	927 39	
Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Crocker to Africa,	250 00	
Outfit of do.,	455 74	
	<hr/>	2,600 75

## MISSIONS IN EUROPE.

## GREEK MISSION.

Remittances,	2,000 00	
Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, and Miss S. E. Waldo, to Corfu,	450 00	
Outfit of do.,	655 91	
Sundry payments,	1,820 94	
	<hr/>	4,926 85

## GERMAN MISSION.

Remittances,	897 00	
Payment of drafts,	810 00	
	<hr/>	1,707 00

## MISSION TO FRANCE.

Remittances,	3,514 02	
Sundry payments,	18 00	
	<hr/>	3,532 02

## INDIAN MISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

## SHAWANOE MISSION.

[Including Shawanoes, Stockbridges, Delawares, and Ottawas.]

Payment of drafts,	2,013 92	
Outfit of Miss Jane Kelly,	152 00	
Sundry payments,	348 56	
	<hr/>	2,514 48

## CHOCTAWS AND CREEKS.

Sundry payments,		196 79
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## CHEROKEES.

Payment of drafts,	2,835 12	
Printing press, paper, printing and binding materials, with sundry other payments,	736 59	
Outfit of Messrs. Willard P. and Hervey Upham, and their wives,	342 11	
	<hr/>	3,913 82

## OTTAWAS IN MICHIGAN.

Sundry payments,	290 70
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## OJIBWAS, AT SAULT DE STE. MARIE.

Drafts and other payments,	1,550 30
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## TONAWANDAS, &amp;c.

Remittances,	400 00	
James Cusick,	20 00	
	<hr/>	420

## AGENCIES, SALARIES, &amp;c.

Services of Rev. J. B. Brown nine months, ending Jan. 1, 1844, at \$500 per annum,	375 00	
Travelling expenses of do.,	131 67	
" Rev. Silas Bailey twelve months, ending March 1, 1844,	600 00	
Travelling expenses of do.,	104 22	
" Rev. Alfred Bennett twelve months, ending Feb. 1, 1844,	600 00	
Travelling expenses of do.,	118 90	
" Rev. B. F. Brabrook nine months, ending Jan. 20, 1844, at \$500 per annum,	375 00	
Travelling expenses of do.,	63 31	
" Rev. J. Stevens six months, ending Oct. 1, 1843, at \$600 per annum,	300 00	
Travelling expenses of do.,	67 33	
" Rev. E. W. Clark, and travelling expenses,	64 00	
" Rev. J. G. Binney,	225 00	
Travelling expenses of do.,	45 61	
" Rev. N. W. Williams,	150 00	
Travelling expenses of do.,	32 98	
" Rev. S. Peck twelve months,	1,200 00	
" Rev. R. E. Pattison, twelve months,	1,200 00	
" Clerks for Treasurer and Secretaries,	1,195 83	
" Messenger and porter,	109 00	
Travelling expenses of the Secretaries and other members of the Board, in attending State Conventions, Associations, and various other meetings, &c.,	545 38	
	<hr/>	7,503 23

## GENERAL PURPOSES.

Rent of rooms,	450 00
Postage,	288 71
Freight,	854 94
Wharfage,	24 53
Insurance,	42 09



Alteration in rooms, boxes, stationery, books, periodicals, maps, wood, coal, cartage, &c.,	464 68	
Sundry incidental expenses,	52 23	
Services and expenditures of agent in London,	171 11	
“ of purchaser, packer, and forwarding agent for all the missionary stations,	350 00	
Thomas Shaw, for journey to Grand River, Michigan, including travelling expenses,	164 69	
Rev. J. S. Bacon, for a tour through the Western States and to various Indian stations west of the Mississippi, including his travelling expenses from Oct., 1842, to April, 1843,	500 00	
do. do., for services and travelling expenses to Michigan and Washington city, on account of land on Grand River, Michigan,	250 00	
Hannah Harpham's annuity for one year,	50 00	
		<hr/> 3,662 98

## PUBLICATIONS.

Gratuitous distribution of Baptist Missionary Magazine, 1075 copies, at fifty cents per copy,	537 50	
Printing Annual Reports, contribution cards, &c.,	194 05	
		<hr/> 731 55

## PREMIUM, DISCOUNT, &amp;c.

Discount on uncurrent bank notes, commission for collecting drafts, &c.,	192 05	
		<hr/> 89,795 00
Balance for which the Board was in debt, April 1, 1843,	14,859 16	
		<hr/> \$104,654 16

*Receipts of the Board during the year ending April 1, 1844.*

Donations designated for Burman mission,	1,515 38
“ “ “ Burman native preachers,	500 00
“ “ “ Burman schools,	278 50
“ “ “ Burman bible,	102 05
“ “ “ Burman tracts,	16 50
“ “ “ Karen mission,	734 43
“ “ “ Karen native preachers,	583 32
“ “ “ Karen schools,	522 62
“ “ “ Karen bible,	2 00
“ “ “ China mission,	370 78
“ “ “ China schools,	33 77
“ “ “ Arracan mission,	470 00
“ “ “ Arracan schools,	27 27
“ “ “ Assam mission,	447 81
“ “ “ Assam schools,	168 21
“ “ “ Assam native preachers,	68 18
“ “ “ Siam mission,	401 00
“ “ “ Telooogoo mission,	20 00
“ “ “ African mission,	299 79
“ “ “ African schools,	129 26
“ “ “ Greek mission,	341 67

Donations designated for Greek schools,	28 30
“ “ “ German mission,	339 34
“ “ “ Indian missions,	157 78
“ “ “ general purposes,	52,434 93
	<hr/>
	\$59,993 39
Legacies, as follows :—	
For Burman mission,	341 14
“ China mission,	550 00
“ general purposes,	1,177 76
	<hr/>
	2,068 90
Balance of interest on temporary loans and permanent fund,	546 32
Balance on account of Baptist Missionary Magazine,	317 17
Received from the English Baptist Missionary Society, from the Jubilee Fund, for China mission,	2,222 22
Received from the American and Foreign Bible Society,	
For publishing the scriptures in Siam,	2,000 00
“ “ “ “ “ Cherokee,	1,000 00
“ “ “ “ “ for the Karens,	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	6,000 00
Received from the American Tract Society,	
For tracts in Siam,	500 00
“ “ “ China,	800 00
“ “ “ Burmah,	400 00
“ “ “ Germany,	600 00
“ “ “ France,	200 00
	<hr/>
	2,500 00*
Received from the United States Government,	
For the Ottawas,	525 00
“ “ Ojibwas,	1,275 00
“ “ education of Indians,	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	3,300 00
	<hr/>
	76,948 00
Balance for which the Convention is in debt April 1, 1844,	27,706 16
	<hr/>
	\$104,654 16

E. E.

H. LINCOLN, *Treasurer.**Boston, April 12, 1844.*

The undersigned, a Committee to audit the Treasurer's account, of which the foregoing is an abstract, have with great care attended to the duty assigned them, by the particular examination of more than eight hundred vouchers, and have found the same properly entered and correctly cast, showing a balance against the Treasury April, 1, 1844, of twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and six dollars and sixteen cents.

E. THRESHER, }  
WM. LEVERETT, } *Auditing Committee.*

The undersigned have also examined the securities upon which the permanent fund of the Convention, of twenty thousand dollars, for the support of its Secretaries, is invested, and they have found them to be entirely satisfactory.

E. THRESHER, }  
WM. LEVERETT, } *Auditing Committee.*

*Boston, April 15, 1844.*


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\* \$2,500 were also received from the American Tract Society at the Triennial Meeting, which will be acknowledged in the next annual account.

## APPENDIX.

### A.

#### *Charter of the Baptist General Convention.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, To whom these presents shall come, *Greeting* :—

KNOW YE, That a number of individuals, citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and their associates, having formed themselves into a religious society, by the name, style, and title of “ *The General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions, and other important objects relating to the Redeemer’s Kingdom,*” with a view of promoting religion and learning, and being desirous of acquiring and enjoying the powers and immunities of a corporation and body politic in law, it is hereby declared, that the said Convention and their successors be, and they are hereby created, one body politic and corporate in law, by the name, style, and title of “ *The General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions, and other important objects relating to the Redeemer’s Kingdom,*” to have perpetual succession, and to be able to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in all courts of record, or elsewhere, and to purchase, receive, have, hold, and enjoy, to them and to their successors, any messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, money, stock, goods and chattels ; of whatsoever nature, kind, or quality, real, personal, and mixed ; by gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, assurance, will, devise, or bequest, of any person or persons whatsoever ;—and the same from time to time to sell, alien, or dispose of ;—and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew, at their pleasure ; and also to ordain, establish, and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, as to them shall appear necessary, and convenient for determining the mode of succession, and for the government of said Corporation, not being contrary to the laws and constitution of the United States, or of this State ; and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them so incorporated, may or shall appertain to do : Provided always, that the clear yearly value, income, interest, or dividend of the said messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, stock, money, goods and chattels, shall not exceed in the whole, the sum of five hundred pounds.—The following shall be deemed the Constitution of “ *The General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions, and other important objects relating to the Redeemer’s Kingdom.*”

*Section 1st.* The General Convention shall meet triennially on the last Wednesday in April, in the city of Philadelphia, or at such other time and place as shall have been agreed and determined on at the preceding meeting.

*Section 2d.* At each triennial meeting, the Convention shall have power to elect a President, Vice Presidents, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, Agent, and such others as may be judged proper, who, with the said officers, shall constitute a Board of Managers, to superintend the concerns of the said Convention. The first meeting under the authority of this charter, shall be held on the last Wednesday in April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, at such place as the Board of Managers shall determine ; until which meeting, Robert B. Semple shall be President ; Thomas Baldwin, James McLaughlin, Burgess Alison, and Jesse Mercer, Vice Presidents ; William Staughton, Corresponding Secretary ;



Joshua P. Slack, Recording Secretary ; Thomas Stokes, Treasurer ; Luther Rice, Agent ; and the following persons shall be Managers, to wit : Richard Furman, John P. Peckworth, Lucius Bolles, Daniel Sharp, Archibald Maclay, John Healey, Spencer H. Cone, Lewis Richards, John Williams, George F. Curwen, William Dossey, John Peck, Elisha Cushman, Edward Baptist, Obadiah B. Brown, John Finlay, Irah Chase, James A. Ronaldson, David Benedict, Horatio G. Jones, Adoniram Judson, sen., William T. Brantly, Lewis Leonard, Thomas Brownrigg, John Bradley, John M. Roberts, James Johnson, Joseph Gibson, and Asahel Morse. Provided, in case any of the officers or managers become disabled by sickness or otherwise, or resign, or die, the Board shall have power to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

*Section 3d.* No misnomer of this Corporation shall defeat or annul any gift, grant, devise, or bequest, to or from the said Corporation, provided the intent of the parties shall sufficiently appear upon the face of the gift, grant, will, or other writing, whereby any estate or interest was intended to pass to or from the said Corporation.

### *By-Laws.*

1. A Triennial Convention shall consist of members who contribute funds, or are delegated by religious bodies contributing funds, and the system of representation and terms of membership shall be as follows, viz. :—An annual contribution of one hundred dollars for three years next preceding the meeting, or the contribution of three hundred dollars at any time within said three years, shall entitle the contributor to one representative ; an annual contribution of two hundred dollars as aforesaid, shall entitle the contributor to two representatives ; and so, for each additional hundred dollars, an additional representative shall be allowed. Provided, however, that when application shall be made for the first time by bodies or individuals to be admitted into the Convention, one delegate shall be allowed for each one hundred dollars. And provided, also, that in case of great collateral societies, composed of representatives receiving contributions from different parts of the country, the ratio of representation shall be one delegate for every thousand dollars annually contributed for three years, as aforesaid ; but the number of representatives shall never exceed five.

2. At each triennial meeting, the Convention shall elect a President, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, who shall continue in office till successors be chosen.

3. Any person assuming the expense of supporting a missionary, which expense, for the purposes of this arrangement, is at present fixed for a single missionary at the annual sum of \$400, shall be allowed to designate from among the missionaries appointed by the Board of Managers, the individual whom he will thus sustain in the field of missionary labor, and he shall also be entitled to a seat in the Board of Managers, and in this Convention. And any person undertaking in like manner to defray the charges of a native preacher, (hereby fixed, for the purposes of this arrangement, at the annual sum of \$100,) shall be allowed to make a similar designation from among the native preachers appointed or approved by the Board, and shall be entitled to a seat in this Convention.

4. At each triennial meeting, the Convention shall elect a Board of Managers, consisting of a President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, a Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and forty Managers, out of the Societies, Associations, Churches, or religious bodies before mentioned, who shall continue in office till successors be elected ; the President and Secretaries of the Convention shall also be members of the Board.

5. The Board of Managers shall hold an annual meeting, at which eleven shall be a quorum to transact business ; but at other meetings, seven shall be the quorum.

6. Such persons, only, as are in full communion with some church of our denomination, and furnish satisfactory evidence of genuine piety, good talents, and fervent zeal for the Redeemer's cause, are to be employed as missionaries.

7. In regard to funds, contributed for missionary purposes, but without appropriating directions, the Board shall exercise discretion in appropriating the same to Foreign and Indian Missions ; but no application of moneys, given for a specific object, shall be made by them to any other use.

8. The Treasurer shall faithfully account for all moneys received by him ; keep a regular entry of all receipts and disbursements, and make report of the same to the Convention, whenever it shall be in session, and to the Board annually, and as often as by them required. He shall, also, before entering on the duties of his office, give competent security, to be approved by the Board, for all the stock and funds that may be committed to his care. His books shall be open at all times to the inspection of any member of the Board or Convention. The Assistant Treasurer shall also be required to give competent security, to be approved by the Board.

9. The Corresponding Secretaries of the Board shall maintain intercourse, by letter, with such individuals, societies, or public bodies, as the interests of the Institution may require. Copies of all communications, made by the direction of the Convention or Board, shall be handed by them to the Recording Secretary, for record and safe keeping, subject to the inspection and order of the Board or Convention.

10. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary of the Board to keep a fair record of all its proceedings, and of such other documents as may be committed to his care, for this purpose.

11. Each officer of the Convention, and member of the Board of Managers, shall be a member of some Baptist church.

12. In case of the death, inability or resignation of any of the officers, (appointed by the Convention,) or any of their members, the Board shall have power to fill the vacancy. They shall also have power to eject from their body any member whose conduct, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, shall merit expulsion, and fill his place by the appointment of another.

13. The Board of Managers shall have power to make such compensation to their Corresponding Secretaries, as shall, in their judgment, be adequate to their diversified services ; and for this purpose they shall have power to accept of any funds contributed with the special design of forming a distinct fund, the interest only of which shall be applicable to the support of the said Secretaries.

14. No moneys shall at any time be paid out of the treasury, but by order of the Board, designating the fund from which it is to be paid.

15. It shall be the duty of the President, or in case of his death, or either of the Secretaries, to call a special meeting of the Convention, on application from the Board.

16. Any alterations, which experience may dictate, may be made in these articles, at regular meetings of the Convention, by two-thirds of the members present.

### *Rules of Order.*

1. At every sitting, business shall be opened and concluded with prayer, by the President, or whomsoever he may request.

2. Ministers present, invited to a seat, may debate on all subjects, but vote on none.

3. No Delegate shall absent himself without leave of the President.

4. No subject shall be discussed without a motion made and seconded, and reduced to writing, if required.

5. Every speaker shall address himself to the President ; and no one shall speak oftener than twice on any one motion, without special permission from the Convention.

6. Motions made and lost, shall not be recorded except so ordered, nor renewed the same day without a reconsideration.

7. If, when a motion has been made and seconded, a member opposes its being discussed, the President shall immediately put the question, Shall this question be discussed? which if negatived, the subject shall be dismissed.

8. If any proposition under debate, contains two or more points, it shall be divided at the request of any member, and the vote taken separately.

9. The last motion, the largest sum, and the most distant day, shall have precedence in the order they stand. Motions for adjournment shall always be in order, but shall not be discussed.

10. The President shall on motion suspend unnecessary debate, and when any member is called to order, for words spoken, he shall take his seat until the President decide, which decision shall stand as the judgment of the Convention, unless appealed from and overruled by the body.

11. All elections for officers of this Convention, shall be by ballot.

12. The minutes shall be read and corrected at the commencement of every morning session.

13. These rules shall be read from the chair, immediately after the organization of each Convention.

## B.

### *Communication from the Board of Trustees of Columbian College.*

To the Baptist General Convention :—

GENTLEMEN,—The Board of Trustees of Columbian College have requested me, on their behalf, to present to you a brief statement of their affairs ; and it is a matter of grateful pleasure that they are able to do so under circumstances more favorable than have existed at any time for many years past. They have *not* now, as heretofore, to complain of a heavy burden of debt upon the College. The period of release, so long and ardently desired, by its friends, has at length arrived. *Its debts have been paid* ; and the College has been liberated from the long and heavy embarrassments under which it has labored. This fact calls for an expression of devout gratitude to God, for it is by His special favor alone, that this result has been attained. The fact bears honorable testimony, also, to the fidelity and perseverance of those who have stood by it amid all its trials, and whose untiring labors and sacrifices in its behalf, have, at last, been crowned with so gratifying success. The parallel can scarcely be found, to the liberality and high sense of moral obligation which have been shown by its friends in their efforts to relieve this Institution, for which they felt themselves, in common with the whole denomination under whose auspices it was established, in some manner responsible to the public. The result has been most creditable, and it can hardly fail to tell, not only upon the interests of this Institution, but upon the other important enterprizes in which they are engaged. The Board cannot but hope that an increasing interest will now be felt in the College, and that its future prosperity will abundantly justify, if not repay, the efforts which have been made in its behalf. It is believed, that by the trial it has passed through, it has lost none of its ability to do good, nor is its claim to the interest and patronage of the public, especially of that portion of it under whose direction it is placed, in the slightest degree diminished. It still needs their sympathy and support. There is a wide sphere of usefulness, which, from the peculiar advantages of its position, it is well fitted to occupy ; and the Board cannot but hope, that the degree of interest and liberality which have hitherto contributed so largely to its relief, will still aid in sustaining it, and in securing for it the prosperity which its importance and the interests of piety and learning demand.

The Circular of the Board, a copy of which is communicated herewith, will give more detailed information, and to this we beg leave to invite the attention of the friends of the College.

The Convention are requested, in conformity with the ordinances of the College, to name fifty individuals from whom the specified number of trustees are to be elected to serve for the ensuing three years.

By order of the Board,

J. L. EDWARDS,

*President of the Board of Trustees of Columbian College.*

*Washington, D. C., April 18, 1844.*



b.

*Letters of the American Indian Mission Association.*

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 28, 1843.

The American Indian Mission Association, to the Baptist General Convention for the United States, when convened in the city of Philadelphia on the last Wednesday in April, 1844, sendeth Christian salutation :—

DEAR BRETHREN,—Immediately following the organization of this Association, a year ago, it addressed a friendly letter to your Acting Board, informing them of the organization of this body, and proposing, if agreeable to them, to take charge of such of their Indian mission stations as are located within the Indian Territory west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas. That Board responded in the same fraternal spirit, but supposed that it was incompetent to decide on the subject, and that it was the province of the General Convention to say whether the transfer of missions to us would, or would not, be expedient.

This Association, therefore, respectfully renews its overtures to take charge of the missions of your Board referred to above ; and deeply impressed with a sense of the propriety of such a measure, it affectionately *requests* your body to adopt it.

This request does not imply, in the slightest degree, the want of competency on the part of your Board to conduct their missions. The measure is proposed because it appears to us that it would make a division of labor, which would result in the promotion of the great benevolent objects which your body and ours have in view.

We have commenced our labors in the field referred to ; we are, comparatively speaking, near to it ; and our brethren in the South and West appear to be gratified with the opportunity of extending the hand of help to that people ; and many considerations of convenience appear to us plainly in favor of our wishes.

The views of the missionaries on the ground would have to be consulted ; but it is believed that no serious objection with them to the measure would prove an obstacle, after they knew that your body concurred in opinion with ours.

The Report of our Board and the minutes of our proceedings, which are respectfully forwarded herewith, will show that this subject has been dispassionately considered ; and now, dear brethren, the matter is respectfully, affectionately, and prayerfully submitted to your wisdom.

In behalf of the Association,

ISAAC McCOY, *Cor. Sec.*

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Louisville, Ky., Oct. 28, 1843.

To the Baptist General Convention in Philadelphia in April, 1844.

DEAR BRETHREN,—The American Indian Mission Association, now in session, affectionately addresses you by letter and delegation, for the purpose of effecting a design conceived immediately on its organization a year ago, of becoming united with your body in the great work of doing good to man, and thereby glorifying God.

Our views respecting the nature of the connexion asked for, may be inferred from the minutes of our present meeting, which are submitted through our delegation ; and the character of our Institution is set forth in the Constitution.

Like yours, the very nature of our Institution breathes “ peace on earth, and good will to men.” We desire that the Baptists in the United States be *one body of brethren undivided*, all working under the supervision of the same Divine Master in the same field, though employed in various departments of labor, for the promotion of the same glorious results, and with the same hopes of ultimately resting from our labors in the family of Heaven.

With assurances of our joy in the success of your efforts, and of our fervent

prayers that they may rapidly widen and increase in strength, we subscribe ourselves, most affectionately, your brethren in the Lord.

ISAAC McCOY, *Cor Sec.*

P. S. To bear this to you we have appointed Rev. W. C. Buck, Rev. Isaac McCoy, Rev. G. Mason, Rev. B. C. Morse, Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D., Rev. T. S. Malcom, Rev. A. F. Tilton, Hon. Thomas Stocks, and Rev. A. D. Sears.

I. M.

### C.

#### *Annual Receipts of the Board for the last Twenty Financial Years.*

1825, \$5,186	1829, \$9,158	1833, \$27,600	1837, \$45,567	1841, \$52,598
1826, 9,499	1830, 21,622	1834, 25,941	1838, 34,583	1842, 50,706
1827, 9,246	1831, 15,266	1835, 30,747	1839, 51,289	1843, 45,883
1828, 10,639	1832, 16,556	1836, 35,047	1840, 57,781	1844, 62,062

### D.

#### *Extracts from Mr. Mason's Report\* of the Tavoy School for Native Assistants, for 1843.*

The school opened on the 28th of April, and closed on the 16th of October. The course of studies was, (1.) *Reading*. The Karens, owing to their learning to read first under native teachers, are exceedingly deficient in the art of reading. Much more attention ought to be given to this first rudiment of learning than has hitherto been done. The natives of India are notorious for reading so as to make a sound quite regardless of the sense, and the Karens have fallen, to some extent, into the same pernicious habit. They scarcely read a sentence without miscalling, or adding, or omitting one or more syllables, and almost every such change alters the signification of what is read. Their native teachers never correct them, and it takes a missionary many years of study, and more attention to the sounds of the language than is always given, to enable him to *recognize* these errors, many of them, when made in his hearing. The importance to the assistants, who are to be public readers and teachers, of some thorough discipline on this point, needs but to be mentioned to be seen. The Karens are remarkable for learning to read in a short time; and yet I never knew a good reader among them. Indeed, there is no "royal road" to correct reading in any language, any more than there is to geometry. This has afforded matter for daily instruction, and although much improvement has been made, there is abundant room for still more in every pupil, without exception.

(2.) *Writing*. There has been a daily exercise in writing. Excepting three or four, who have been in Mrs. Wade's school for a number of years, all the pupils wrote a very indifferent hand. Most have made considerable improvement.

(3.) *Arithmetic*. For the first month my pupils studied mental arithmetic daily with Mrs. Bennett's class, and in that time went twice through Colburn's First Lessons, which Mrs. Mason translated into Karen some years ago. Subsequently, they had regular lessons with me on the slate, and a few reached Division before the school closed. I must say, however, that they gave me very little satisfaction in this study; and the best of them made amazingly slow progress in *understanding* it.

(4.) *Geography*. For about four months Mrs. Mason gave a lesson in geography daily. We have only one small work on the subject, and that was prepared by her; but while this was her text book, she enlarged on every point in her verbal instructions, and thus communicated much information.

(5.) *English.* The whole class studied English about half an hour daily with Mr. Bennett: not with a view to their speaking the language, but to enable them to use English maps, globes, etc., and with a view to their ultimately using English tables of logarithms, and other mathematical tables.

(6.) *Use of the Globes.* A few studied the use of the globes, and by the aid of their knowledge of English, the most advanced were able to find the latitudes and longitudes of some of the principal cities, the declination and longitude of the sun, and his place in the ecliptic for any given day in the year. Some of them were required to take notes of the lectures given on these subjects, and a selection of the best, after they were corrected, was published in the *Star*.

(7.) *Astronomy.* On some of the rudiments of this science the most advanced pupils had received instruction in Mrs. Wade's school. I did little more than explain the motions of the sun, moon and earth, and show the cause of eclipses. The best notes that were taken on this subject, were published in the paper. In my view, it is of the first importance that the assistants be enabled to write correctly on the subjects which they study.

(8.) *Geology.* A beginning was made in geology, rather as a recreation than as a study, to enable them to recognize the compositions and names of some of the most common rocks, with which they are familiar in the jungles.

(9.) *Medicine, and Materia Medica.* On some of the most prevalent diseases, I wrote short articles, twenty in number, which each pupil copied into a book for study. I wrote also fifty or sixty short articles on the materials of which medicines are composed, that were copied in like manner. The medicines were exhibited, and so far as my limited means allowed, little experiments were made to show them the composition of the different articles. For instance, after carbon, soda, and muriatic acid had been explained, and they had been told the composition of salt and carbonate of soda, articles with which they are well acquainted, I poured muriatic acid into a glass, one of the class putting a label with that name written on it into another. I next put in carbonate of soda, my assistant putting two labels into his glass at the same time, marked, severally, carbon and soda. While the effervescence was going forward it was explained to them that the carbon was evaporating, and when it ceased, my assistant took out the label marked carbon from the glass before him, as it no longer formed a part of the contents of my glass. They were now directed to observe what was left, soda and muriatic acid, and these they recognized as the constituents of salt. When the glass with the liquid in it was passed round and each one recognized the strong taste of salt sea water, nothing could exceed the gratification that appeared in their countenances, unless it was when they saw the fine crystals of salt that formed on evaporating the liquid in the hot sun. I am thus particular in mentioning this little experiment, because to the ignorant and incredulous natives of this country, always incredulous of truth, mere verbal instructions in science are nearly worthless. Apparatus is indispensably necessary to make the teacher of much value, and it is true economy to furnish it; for the missionary that teaches without it, will find out, in the end, that he has been employed in a work like nothing so much as the task of the Danaides. His instructions fall upon the native mind much like water on a sieve. To succeed in teaching the natives of this country, the eye must be engaged as much as possible, as well as the ear; and the instructions must be made as simple as possible. Let theory say what she will at the antipodes, this is the language of experience and observation on the spot.

(10.) *Composition.* Half a day in each week has been devoted to original composition. This I have considered a very important exercise. The Karens, as soon as they learn to read, begin to write, but, as may be expected, their compositions are full of all kinds of errors, but more especially in spelling. Of those that had studied in school for many successive years, the first compositions of all, with one exception, were marked with one word in ten spelled wrong. Much improvement was, however, made by all before the school closed, and some were enabled to write a piece of composition, which, after revision, did not need copying. Some of their compositions have been deemed worthy of a place in the paper.

(11.) *Public Speaking.* A part of the class was required to preach in the evening meetings occasionally; and their preaching was subjected to criticism.



(12.) *Taking notes of Sermons.* The first exercise every morning has been for each pupil to give the best account he could of the sermon that he had heard on the previous evening. This has been to me a very interesting exercise, and to the students a very profitable one. At first, some could not remember a single thought, and the whole exercise was over in ten minutes; but before the close of the school, it occupied from three quarters of an hour to an hour, and it was rare for an idea to escape them. The value of this exercise, in the ideas they thus treasured up for future use, was great; but it was of much greater value in the habits of attention and thought thus acquired.

(13.) *Study of the Scriptures.*—After all, the *principal* study has been the Bible. There were read during the season, the whole of Mr. Wade's Epitome of Old Testament History, all the historical books of the New Testament excepting Mark's Gospel, and most of the printed Epistles. In reading the historical portions, a whole chapter was read and then questions asked and explanations given at the close; but the Epistles being more difficult, a single verse or small portion was read, and the pupil was immediately required to give, in his own language, the idea of the writer; and such explanation and corrections as were necessary, then followed.

While making some efforts for the advancement of my pupils in general and scientific knowledge, I have been chiefly anxious that they should grow in their experience of those great truths on their hearts, which formed their chief study. I feel happy in being able to add that *every* individual gave gratifying evidence of being a growing Christian. Throughout the whole season not a single difficulty occurred, nor a single instance of one being angry with another known. It being no uncommon thing for little quarrels to arise and unpleasant feelings to be indulged from various causes, I prepared, before the school opened, a few rules for its government, which I called upon the pupils to sign. One of them was the following, "Our Lord Jesus said, 'Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart.' We will, therefore, endeavor to learn of our Lord, and strive to be meek and lowly. 'When he was reproached, he reproached not again; and when he suffered, he threatened not.' We will strive to imitate him in this also. The holy scriptures say again, 'Let the same mind be in you that was in Christ Jesus.' We will endeavor to be like minded. They say, also, 'In honor preferring one another;' we will not then set up ourselves, but respect each other. If, therefore, any one injures us, or says any thing that gives us offence, we will not say any thing, but go and pray. After we have considered the matter thoroughly, and told God about it in prayer, and slept one night, if we think there is any reason to speak to the person who has offended us, we will write him a letter. After mutual correspondence, if the difficulty be not settled, we will submit the whole of the correspondence to the teacher." This, with the other rules, was read at the opening of the school every Monday morning, and I am happy to add that no such correspondence ever took place. Believing, as I fully do, that "the chief study of a Christian, and the very thing that makes him a Christian, is conformity with Christ," I have been more anxious that those in my charge should excel in this study than in any other; and now that the school has closed, I feel that of all the ten thousand mercies with which the season has been fraught, that of gratifying my wishes in so large a measure as God has done, in *this* respect, is of all others by far the greatest. Again would I gather up the reminiscences of God's grace, as Jacob did the stones by his path, and inscribe the pile with 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped me.'"

E.

### *Karen New Testament.*

In the English preface to the first edition of the New Testament in Karen, published Nov. 1, Mr. Mason, referring to the style in which the printing had been executed, uses the following language.

For the neat type, the compact form of the volume, and the consequent reduction of expense, the churches are indebted to the persevering efforts of Mr.

Bennett, under whose superintendence the punches were cut, and by whom the matrices were justified for the types while on his visit to America, and the fount of type cast since his return to India. The work is out of the press, too, a year sooner than it would otherwise have been, through his special exertions. He printed the first Burman Testament, he has lived to print the first Karen; may he live to see the blessing of God rest gloriously upon the soul-transforming truths they contain !

The main design of the preface from which the above is taken, is to illustrate the principles on which the *translation* had been conducted.

If the principles adopted by the writer are incorrect, he wishes to be shown his errors, that he may correct them; and in the event of another edition, should the course he has taken in publishing the accompanying remarks be approved, he proposes going more fully into the subject, for the sake of eliciting more light. None can be more desirous of giving "the mind of the Spirit," in the translations he makes, than he is; and few, who have undertaken the work, can have less confidence in their qualifications for it.

We should be glad to give Mr. Mason's remarks in regard to these principles, entire, but are limited to the following extracts; premising, simply, that "the two epistles to the Corinthians were translated by Mr. Wade, the two to Timothy by Mr. Abbott, and Hebrews, Peter, Jude, and the last two epistles of John by Mr. Vinton."

The translator commenced his work with the two following canons. (1.) A translation must give the *ideas* of the original. (2.) A translation should be a *picture* of the original.

In endeavoring to observe these rules, some difficulties occurred, the sources of which, and his mode of disposing of them, Mr. Mason proceeds to mention.

(1.) The same tropical expressions in different languages, sometimes express different ideas. Thus, "a great mind," in English, denotes magnanimity; but in Karen, anger. "Nose of a mountain," in Arabic, is a peak, or summit; but in Karen, a promontory or cape. In instances of this character, the figure has been sacrificed to preserve the idea.

(2.) The same idea is sometimes expressed, in different languages, by different tropes or idioms. Thus, "the *head* of the street," in Hebrew, denotes what is expressed in Karen by "the *foot* of the street." So, "a *tongue* of fire," in Hebrew, is "a *leaf* of fire," in Karen. Whenever such instances occur, the figure of the original has been changed for that of the vernacular.

(3.) Some ideas expressed figuratively or tropically in one language, are constantly expressed literally in another. The writer has disposed of such cases in two different ways. (a) If the figure or trope, though not used in Karen, does not, when literally rendered, convey a wrong idea, it has been retained, and a literal rendering adopted. This course has been followed with such expressions as "see death," "fruit of repentance," "clothed with humility," "put on Christ," "loosed the pains of death," "opened their treasures," and many others. A similar course has been pursued, where the metaphor involves an allusion to some ancient custom; for although such passages are utterly inexplicable to a Karen reader without the living teacher, yet to make them plain would be to make a paraphrase, and not a translation. Matt. 16 : 18 offers an example,— "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (b) If the figure, when transferred, would convey a wrong idea, it has been dropped, and the idea given in literal language. For example; Matt. 3 : 12. "He will thoroughly purge his floor." Here the container is put by metonymy for the contained, the floor for the grain on the floor; and if rendered literally, a Karen would understand the cleansing of a floor, and not the cleansing of the grain on the floor, as intended by the sacred writer. In this instance, then, the language is stripped of its drapery, and the idea given without a figure.

(4.) Very few words in one language correspond, in all respects, to the words of another, even in their literal signification. They are used either more generically, or more specifically, in one language than in another. Thus, there is no word in Karen with which to render the verb *strike*, in the same generic manner that it is used in English. In Karen there are several verbs of striking, but they are more specific in their applications, varying, usually, with the instrument used. Thus, if the blow be given by a stick lengthwise, the word used is *tau*; if with the end of the same, it is *to*; if a horizontal blow be given with the fist, *hto* is the proper word; but a vertical blow with the same instrument is *thau*; while a blow with the open hand is *dai*. To strike a gong is *do*; and to strike together cymbals is *hte*. The Greek verb to *be*, must be rendered four different ways in Karen; and to *do good* in two. On the other hand, three or four Greek words, signifying to *do*, have to be usually rendered in Karen by one word, the generic term, in this instance, being in Karen, and the specific ones in Greek. This difference in the generic character of words, makes it necessary, sometimes, where several nouns are related to the same verb, either as direct or indirect complement, to use two verbs in the version where there is only one in the original; or to use one that, in the vernacular, is properly applicable to a part only of the nouns that follow. Neither course is quite satisfactory.

(5.) For the words and expressions adverted to above, something equivalent, in a given instance, may be usually found; but there is a large class of words for which equivalent ones do not exist.

"Of this kind," says Campbell, "if properly attended to, will be found most of the terms relating to morals, to the passions and matters of sentiment, or to the objects of the reflex and internal senses, in regard to which, it is often impossible to find words in one language that are exactly equivalent to those of another.....Herein consists one principal difficulty which translators, if persons of penetration, have to encounter. Finding it impossible to render fully the sense of their author, they are constrained to do the best they can by approximation."

Here is a difficulty, which has to be met and overcome, on almost every page of the Bible. Sometimes the writer has used old words in new significations, sometimes he has formed new compounds, and sometimes he has resorted to circumlocution. In every passage in which such words occur, more or less obscurity necessarily rests upon the version. In other cases, he is sometimes satisfied with his renderings; in this, never.

(6.) The differences in the grammars of different languages is another source of difficulty. A few shall be noticed. (a) In the simple matter of the number of nouns, there is no little difference in usage. Karen nouns without an affix, are of the common number, like the English words *deer*, *sheep*, *swine*, *fish*, and some others; and when a definite singular or plural is required, a particle is affixed; but in all general propositions the noun without the affix is used. In Greek, "A noun singular with the article is frequently used as a collective of the whole class of things or persons to which it refers. The plural is often used where the predicate relates to only one subject, although the writer designs to express the thought in a general way. Some nouns which express a singular idea, are found uniformly in the plural. In cases without number, the singular number of nouns and pronouns stands generically for a whole class. Vice versa, the plural form is often used where only an individual or particular thing is meant. Where the thought is designed to be general only, the plural is not unfrequently used." In all such cases, the noun without an affix has been deemed the proper rendering. (b) Some of the Greek pronouns differ considerably in their usage, from the corresponding ones in Karen, but we have no space for examples. When the noun to which a third personal pronoun refers is distant and would probably be referred in Karen to a nearer noun that intervenes, it has been deemed necessary to change the pronoun to its noun. In like manner, whenever the relative, with rare exceptions, is separated from its antecedent by intervening clauses, the noun has to be written in Karen instead of the pronoun. (c) The tenses differ materially. For instance, in Greek "the future tense expresses not simply the pure future, i.e. not merely that a thing will be done, happen, etc., but also that it *must* or *can be done*." This use of the



future being foreign to the Karen language, in such instances the rendering is made according to the signification. In Hebrew, the future tense is used sometimes for the imperative mood, the place of which it always supplies in *negative* commands or prohibitions." Where such instances, from the Hebrew, occur, in the New Testament, the imperative is used in the version. (d) The passive voice is expressed differently. "The passive from its nature, takes as its *subject* in the nominative, that which in the active stood as *immediate* object in the accusative. The subject or nominative of the active, on the contrary, becomes now the object, *from, by, or through* which I suffer or am affected. The passive form may then be resolved into the active, and the same idea preserved." The Karen has not always the same choice of forms that the Greek has; and hence an idea that is expressed in the passive voice in Greek, is often expressed by the active in Karen: so that, to translate idiomatically, the one has sometimes to be rendered by the other. (e) The collocation of words, in different languages, often differs so much, as to occasion difficulties, neither few nor small, in translating. For example, verbal clauses, preceded by a particle in the signification of *because, by, though*, are required, by the idiom of the Karen language, to be placed before the principal verb on which the clause depends; and in sentences that are not much involved, in languages where they follow, they may be very adequately rendered. It often happens, however, that the dependent clause is followed by others dependent upon that; and as the whole, in such instances, must be kept together, it is sometimes found impracticable to place the clause in question in the position that the idiom of the language requires. For instance, in Luke 1: 77, a particle is required in translating, before the clause "*tou dounai,—auton.*" This is clear from a glance at the versions. In Tyndale's translation, and also in the Geneva version, *and* is supplied; in the French version *et pour*; but critics are agreed that the particle *dia* is the word implied in the original. Now, if the sentence ended with this clause, it might be easily rendered; but all the clauses that follow, down to the close of the seventy-ninth verse, are so connected with it and with each other, that they cannot be separated; and to put the whole at the commencement of the sentence is out of the question. It is therefore left in the place where it is construed in Greek, and introduced with a particle much more generic in its signification than *dia*, making only an approximation to, what is believed to be, the sentiment of the original.

(7.) Perhaps in all versions, but especially in those made into the modern languages, the difference of idiom and construction makes it necessary sometimes to supply words which are not in the original. In most versions, these words are distinguished in some way, as in the Hebrew version by hollow type, and in the French and English, by italics; but in many others they form a component part of the text. The general principle of the necessity of supplying such words is admitted, but the application of the principle is full of perplexity, as is apparent from the published versions where the words are marked. How strange soever it may appear to the general reader, it is not always clear, when a word is necessary in the translation, whether it should be regarded as in the original or not. Thus Rom. 7: 8, "*manner of*" is not marked in the English version, while in the French, where the rendering is the same, the corresponding words are put in italics. When the versions are agreed in supplying a word, they are often by no means united in the word to be supplied. Thus in Rom. 8: 6, in the English version, the verb *to be* is twice supplied, unmarked by the way, while in the French, *give* and *produce* are severally supplied in italics. These variations may be illustrated by transcribing a single verse, Rom. 3: 29, from four different versions:—the English, French, Hebrew and Burman. The words in italics are the words marked as supplied by the translators.

English.—"Is he the God of the Jews only? Is he not also of the Gentiles? Yes, of the Gentiles also."

French.—"God, is he the God of the Jews only? Is he not so of the Gentiles also? Yes, he is so of the Gentiles also."

Hebrew.—[Is] he the God of the Jews only, and not the God of the Gentiles? Yes, the God of the Gentiles also."

Burman.—"God, is he the God of the Jews only? Is he not the God of the Gentiles also? Yes, he is the God of the Gentiles also."

The Karen version, it may be added to gratify the curiosity of the reader, is precisely like the Burman, excepting that the word *God* is marked three times, the first, third and fourth in order, as supplied by the translator.

When a clause is rendered by an idiomatic expression, though the words do not correspond, the practice of translators seems to be uniform not to mark them.

There appears to be but little uniformity in the versions, as to the necessity for supplying a word. A comparison of a portion of the French and English versions, showed that there are three times more words supplied in the French, than in the English. In respect to the present translation, whatever is idiomatic, with the uniform practice of translators, is left undistinguished; but words supplied, except the verb to be, are in scratched letter.

(8.) There is some difficulty in settling upon the recension of the New Testament to be followed. Knapp, Vater, Bloomfield and Scholz have occupied the translator's table, and it is confidently believed that no *idea* is omitted which is contained in any of those editions.

(9.) One other difficulty, only, shall be mentioned. There are no lexicons, or grammars, in Karen, to which appeal can be made, to decide questions in respect to the usage of language. For example; when the writer commenced writing the language, he found a difficulty in ascertaining what word the Karens used for *spirit*. Not being able to settle upon any one, he adopted for immediate use, the word used in Burman, which is derived from the Pali. Subsequently, being joined by an associate, he adopted, after mutual consultation, the word *ka-la*. Further acquaintance with the language, however, convinced him that this was the wrong word; and that *spirit*, in Karen, was designated by *tha*, the word for *heart*. Of course, *ka-la* was in turn reformed out of his writings, and *tha* reformed in. Now a good dictionary, containing not merely the English definitions, but also examples of the uses of the words in the significations attributed to them, would contribute, more than any thing else, to settle such questions,—and their name is legion,—because the words must be used in the manner there exhibited, as used by the natives, or it will devolve on an objector to produce examples of a different usage. Such a dictionary, the writer has much pleasure to be able to add, is now in preparation, and the printing commenced, by Mr. Wade; and if he lives to finish the work on the plan he has commenced, little more will be left to be desired in the department of Karen lexicography.

In consequence of these various difficulties, missionaries must necessarily differ in opinion in respect to the rendering of different passages of scripture. Still, our differences are, in a great measure, the result of different courses of mental training, or different degrees of knowledge of the originals, or different degrees of acquaintance with the vernaculars. Had each of us had the same education, in the largest sense of the word, and possessed equal degrees of knowledge, our views would be the same; for we feel alike. Our little differences are to be done away, not by a moral change, that is unnecessary; not by a long process of mental reasoning, perhaps difficult to comprehend; but by the mere *sight* of truth. At present we see her through a foggy atmosphere, and afar off, and our different positions offer different advantages and disadvantages.

It might be inferred from the difference of opinion, to which allusion has been made, that the translation as a whole would be an incongruous mass, some adopting one word for a given term, and some another; some adopting one principle in rendering figures, tropes and idioms, and some another. And so it would be, if each one thought it indispensably necessary to carry out his opinions in practice in all their minutæ; but "*omnia vincit amor.*" There is no difficulty, however knotty and inextricable, that does not melt away before it. The writer's rule has ever been to conform his translations, even where he thought them correct, to the views of his brethren in every case of but small importance; always regarding a first version as an evanescent production, that must necessarily be subjected to many changes hereafter, when many of these little matters will, through the influx of more light, be settled without controversy. This simple rule has enabled him to adopt nine tenths of the criticisms offered him, without argument. His brethren, on the other hand, have gone beyond him; and the only fault he has ever felt disposed to charge them with, has been the adopting of his suggestions, as he feared, without sufficient examination.

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Thomas Caldwell	5,00	
Jacob Reed	5,00	
W. A. Gardner	3,00	
C. B. Foster	2,00	
Mrs. Ann Larcum	3,00	
R. Van Ansdalen	2,00	
Mrs. Susan Garley	10,00	
Fem. Burman Bible		

\* The \$100 credited in the last July number of the Magazine to the Sab. School Miss. Soc. of the 3d Bap. ch., Philadelphia, should have been credited to the "Juvenile Miss. Soc. of the 10th Bap. ch. Philadelphia."

Soc., Mrs. Linnard tr.,	101,50	
Monthly concerts	80,35	
James M. Linnard	100,00	
David Jayne	50,00	
William Garnett	50,00	
Miss Susan E. Ustick	5,00	
Rev. T. O. Lincoln	10,00	
James Goodfellow	5,00	
		431,85
do., public contributions during the late session of the Con- vention,		205,00
Rev. G. S. Webb	20,00	
Mrs. Maria Webb	5,00	
Mrs. Eliza McCarthy	1,00	
Rev. S. J. Creswell	10,00	
Milesburg, Bap. ch. and soc., mon. con.,	6,55	
Smithfield, Bradford Co. Miss. Soc.	5,04	
Philadelphia, Central Bap. ch. and soc.	28,00	
Marcus hook, do. do. do.	19,25	
West Kensington	29,50	
per Rev. Alfred Bennett, agent of the Board,		124,34
Holmesburg, per Rev. D. L. McGear, as follows :		
Sab. sch., for Bur. tracts,	7,58	
Monthly concert	6,42	
Individuals	30,00	
		44,00
Shirleysburg, Bap. ch., mon. con., per Rev. David Wil- liams,		3,50
Lower Dublin, Bap. ch., per Rev. James M. Challis, as follows :		
Annual collection	116,75	
Mon. con.	26,25	
Fem. For. Miss. Soc.	27,50	
		170,50
Chesnut Hill, Bap. ch., per Rev. R. F. Young, (also five gold rings,)	18,43	
Delaware Co., John P. Cozer	100,00	
		4933,74

#### Delaware.

Wilmington, 2d Bap. ch., per Rev. M. J. Rheese, as fol- lows :		
Sub. and donations	18,85	
Mon. con.	30,00	
Sab. school	5,55	
		54,40

#### Maryland.

Baltimore, Calvert St. Bap. ch., per Rev. J. Aldrich, as fol- lows :		
Sundry individuals	21,00	
William Crane	50,00	
J. D. Tustin	25,00	
		96,00
do., 1st Bap. Fem. Miss. Soc., Mrs. Mary Wilson tr., per Rev. S. P. Hill,		100,00
Hareford, Bap. ch. and soc., mon. con.,	10,91	
Gunpowder, do. do. do., mon. con., per Rev. G. F. Adams,	1,50	
		12,41
		208,41



*District of Columbia.*

Washington, Rev. Dr. Chapin	30,00
do., Prof. Wm. Ruggles, annual subscription,	100,00
Alexandria, 1st Bap. ch. and soc., per Rev. Edward Kingsford, as follows:	
Juv. Cherokee Miss. Soc.,	
Mrs. Mary Kingsford tr.,	
per President Bacon,	55,00
Mon. con.	55,12
Colored members, for	
African Mission,	12,00
William Bayne	20,00
Mrs. Mary Cawwood	5,00
John Withers	100,00
Collection	16,41
	<hr/> 263,53
	<hr/> 393,53

*Virginia.*

Virginia Bap. For. Miss. Soc.,	
A. G. Wortham tr., per	
Rev. J. B. Jeter, as follows:	
Richmond, African ch., for	
African Mission,	95,40
For general purposes,	349,50
Sundry collections by	
Rev. Thomas W.	
Sydnor, agent of the	
Board,	234,00
	<hr/> 678,90
Norfolk, Cumberland St. Bap.	
ch., per Rev. T. W. Sydnor,	
agent of the Board,	312,25
Richmond, 2d Bap. ch. and	
soc., per Rev. E. L. Ma-	
goon, as follows:	
Mountain Chief Fem. Miss.	
Soc., Mrs. T. M. Ma-	
goon tr.,	85,20
Mrs. M. J. Wortham,	
for Indian Mission,	5,00
	<hr/> 90,20
King and Queen Co., Union	
Fem. Miss. Soc., per Rev.	
T. W. Sydnor,	100,00
Washington Co., M. W.	
Weathers, per Rev. S. S.	
Mills,	3,00
	<hr/> 1184,35

*North Carolina.*

Wilmington, Bap. ch., per Rev.	
A. J. Battle,	23,15

*South Carolina.*

South Carolina Baptist State	
Convention, per Rev. Dr.	
Johnson, as follows:	
Charleston Juv. Fem. Miss.	
and Edu. Soc.	20,00
Edgefield Village, Bap.	
ch.	23,00
	<hr/> 43,00
Rev. S. S. Mills, for Burman	
bible,	3,00
Newberry Court House, Y. J.	
Harrington	26,00
	<hr/> 72,00

*Georgia.*

Georgia Baptist State Conven-	
tion, A. Janes tr., per Rev.	
B. M. Sanders,	144,17

Rev. Mr. Browman, for	
Arracan Mission,	1,00
	<hr/> 145,17
Sunbury, Fem. Miss. Soc.	40,00
do., Tract Soc., for Bur-	
man tracts,	7,00
per Oliver Stevens	47,00
	<hr/> 192,17

*Kentucky.*

China, Miss. Soc., Arthur Pe-	
ter tr.,	47,28
Louisville, Juv. Burman	
School Soc., Miss S.	
Roberts sec., for sec-	
ond year's support of	
Emma Beers, a Ka-	
ren child,	20,00
do., Fem. Miss. Soc. of	
2d Bap. ch., to aid in	
the support of Myat	
Kyau, a Karen preach-	
er,	30,00
per Rev. Thomas S.	
Malcom,	<hr/> 97,28

*Ohio.*

Ohio Bap. For. Miss. and Bible	
Soc., J. B. Wheaton tr.,	300,00
Bronson, Baptist ch. and	
soc.	1,61
Mrs. Knowlton	1,00
Norwalk, Bap. ch. and	
soc., mon. con.,	23,09
per Rev. S. B. Webster,	25,70
Cincinnati, as follows:	
Bap. ch. and soc.	115,70
Burman Fem. Edu.	
Soc.	68,00
per Rev. Dr. Lynd,	183,70
Elyria, Bap. ch. and soc., J. W.	
Jacobs tr.,	5,00
	<hr/> 514,40

*Illinois.*

Upper Alton, per George W.	
Griggs, as follows:	
Hiram A. Gardiner	7,00
Oliver Olcott	3,00
	<hr/> 10,00

*Legacy.*

Rowley, Mass., Mrs. Sarah	
Ellsworth, deceased, Jere-	
miah Ellsworth executor,	
per Rev. Cephas Pasco,	33,64
	<hr/> \$15,254,94

The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of twenty-five hundred dollars from the American Tract Society, for the distribution of tracts at the following stations:

China	300,00
Siam	600,00
Burmah	400,00
Greece	300,00
Hamburg	600,00
France	300,00

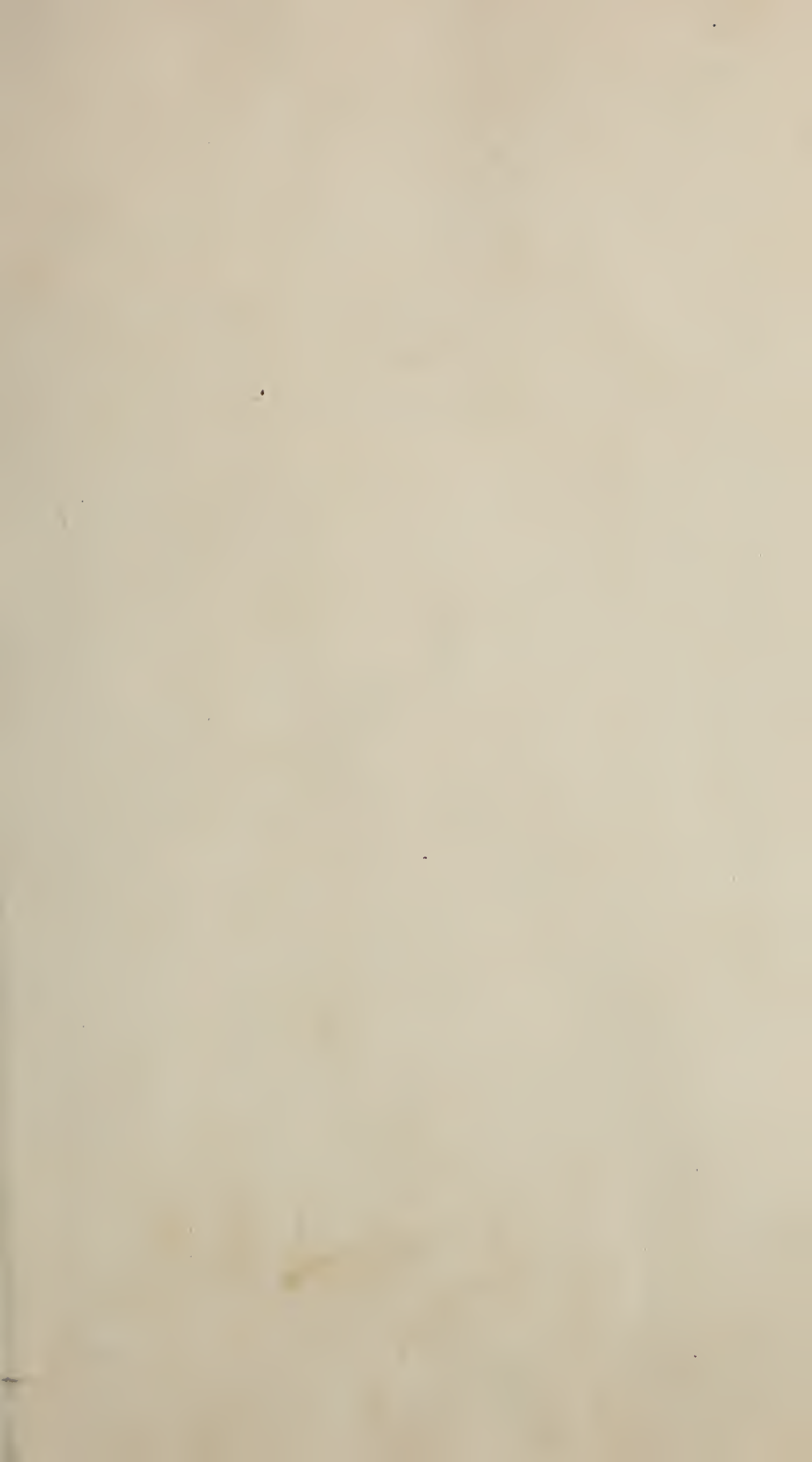
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\$2500,00

H. LINCOLN, Treasurer.

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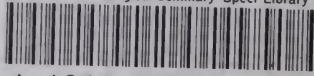


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